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**A**MERICAN UNIVERSITY BULLETIN is published quarterly by American University. Entered as second-class matter, March 23, 1926, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912.

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# AMERICAN UNIVERSITY BULLETIN

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VOL. II

MAY, 1927

No. 2

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## GRADUATE SCHOOL

## ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR 1927-1928



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# AMERICAN UNIVERSITY BULLETIN

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## THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

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## CALENDAR 1927-28

### 1927

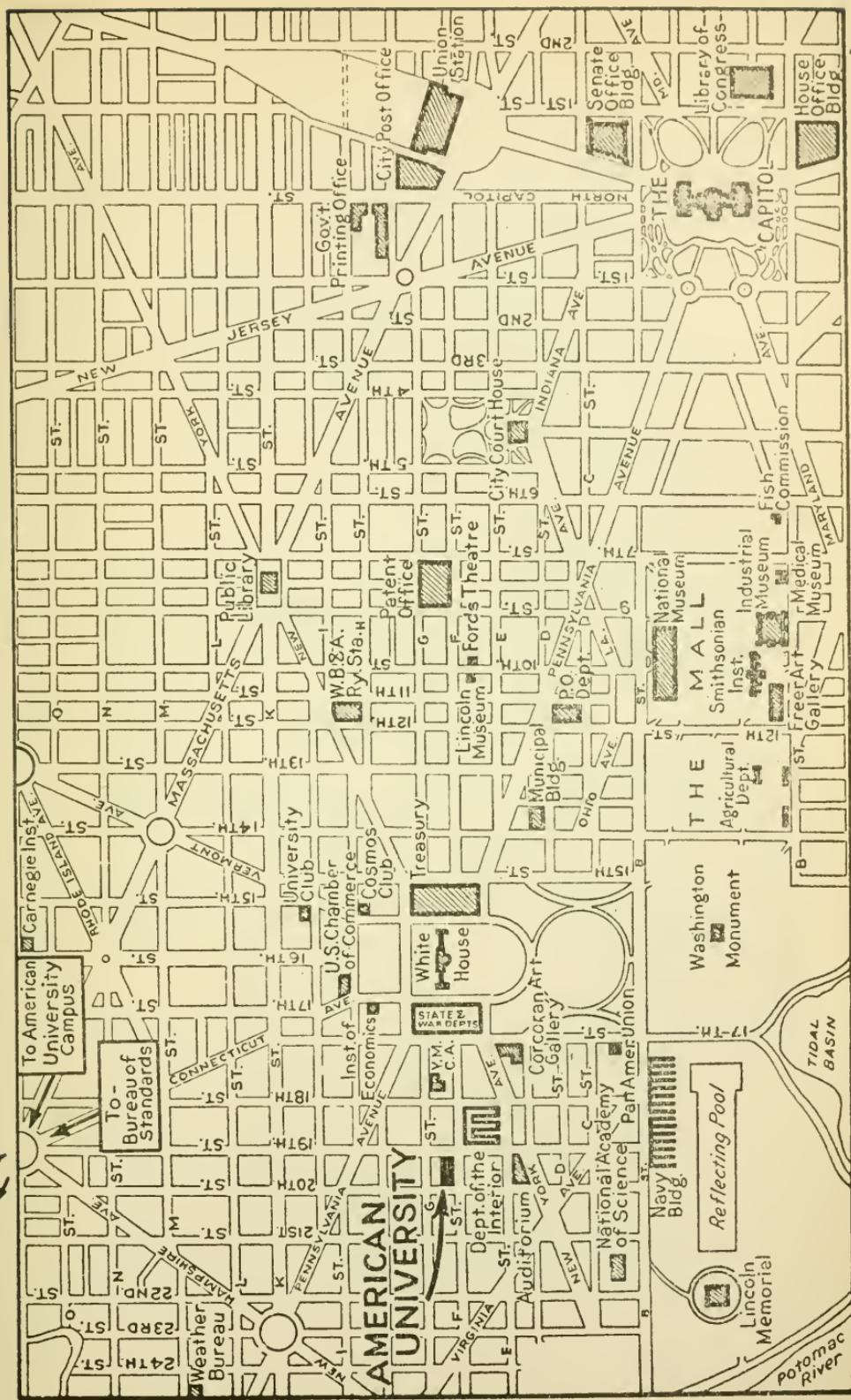
Sept. 27 Tues.	Registration.
Sept. 29 Thurs.	Lectures begin.
Nov. 23 Wed.	Thanksgiving recess.
Nov. 28 Mon.	Work resumed.
Dec. 16 Fri.	Christmas recess.

### 1928

Jan. 3 Tues.	Work resumed.
Jan. 31 Tues.	Beginning of second semester.
Feb. 22 Wed.	Washington's Birthday; a holiday.
Apr. 5 Thurs.	Easter recess.
Apr. 10 Tues.	Work resumed.
June 4 Mon.	Commencement Day.

## CORRESPONDENCE

Information regarding entrance requirements, admission fees and courses may be secured by writing to the Dean of the Graduate School, 1901 F St. N. W., Washington, D. C.



## THE CORPORATION

American University was incorporated by an Act of Congress of the United States on February 24th, 1893. It is under the control of the Board of Trustees consisting of not less than forty nor more than fifty persons.

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William R. Wedderspoon, Coconut Grove, Florida.  
William Lee Woodcock, Altoona, Pennsylvania.

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[Professors, Adjunct Professors, and Consulting Professors are considered of equal academic rank—the words adjunct and consulting simply indicating that the Professors so described have other duties, usually in scientific service of the Federal Government.]

## GENERAL INFORMATION.

From the beginning American University has emphasized graduate instruction. Its Graduate School is not an afterthought or the grafting of an alien idea on an older college of the traditional type. The officers of instruction in the Graduate School, while not representing every field of study, recognize within their respective departments the obligation to cultivate productive scholarship and to prepare advanced students for writing, for teaching, for research, or for public service.

The special fields in which American University accepts responsibility for graduate instruction within the limits specified in the detailed description of courses, are: Philosophy; International Law; International Relations; History; Constitutional Law and Government; Economics; Foreign Trade; Social Economy; Education; English and Comparative Literature; Fine Arts; and Physical Science.

## LOCAL BACKGROUND OF THE UNIVERSITY'S PROGRAM.

In every country the political capital offers resources for graduate research and training in certain fields which from the nature of the case can not be matched elsewhere; and this is conspicuously true of the national capital of the United States. While Washington does not compete in wealth, commerce, or industry with many larger cities, it has, on the other hand, great libraries, museums, laboratories, and, in various departments of the Government, technical scientific equipment such as can be found in no other center of population. These facilities, like the churches, cathedrals, and higher institutions of learning in the National Capital, are not a mere local possession. They belong to and are the pride of the nation. Even more important than these material resources is the related fact that the national capital includes in its population an exceptionally large number of distinguished scientists, capable administrators, technical experts and public spirited citizens who create an atmosphere favorable to the pursuit of scientific studies and the cultivation of a serious interest in the

social and political sciences. In the permanent population of the national capital, there will always be found an exceptional number of young men and women who are attracted by the rewards which belong to disinterested public service, whose ambitions lie in this direction rather than in the amassing of wealth or in such careers as may more naturally be found in commercial and industrial centers. Thronging the scientific bureaus of the Federal Government and the university class rooms in Washington, as in the capitals of other nations, will always be found an exceptional number of mature and eager students. Many of them are public servants who enjoy official relations with one another and with distinguished scientists quite aside from any academic association. Under such conditions the particular task of the University becomes inspiring and clearly defined.

American University, while claiming no monopoly of such national resources, frankly accepts its place as an institution of higher education whose program is based upon its location, its exceptional opportunities, and the special needs of its natural clientele. Certain subjects which are considered essential in other universities may be subordinated here or perhaps omitted altogether. Other subjects, important in themselves, may be left mainly to neighboring institutions which have special facilities or were earlier in the field; but in the departments in which American University does offer graduate instruction, the aim is to maintain the highest standards of scholarship, to guide the student in utilizing to the full not only its own teaching and other facilities but such resources as are available in the official archives, libraries, museums, and scientific activities of the capital.

For its teachers and students alike, the University seeks stimulating and educational contact with American and foreign scientists, diplomats, and experts in various fields. Students properly introduced and guided invariably find a cordial reception in such quarters.

While old world archaeology, general history, and especially the European culture which affords the immediate background of American civilization are not neglected, and while their importance

in any general system of university instruction is fully recognized, nevertheless, the Graduate School of American University proposes to emphasize increasingly American history, American international relations, American literature and drama, American art and archaeology, American education, and the study of American economic and political problems.

As indicated in the summary of the institution's history on a later page, the University shares the original religious background of most eastern universities and it preserves this common spiritual attitude without formal ecclesiastical affiliation. It recognizes a definite responsibility to clarify and evaluate those beliefs upon which modern civilization depends, and it seeks to examine them fearlessly and constructively. In accordance with the emphasis which the University places upon the study of American thought, it accepts the obligation to investigate and formulate the spiritual values essential to a sound national life.

### SPECIFIC RESOURCES.

The Graduate School is located in the northwest quarter, near the center of the city, within a short distance of the White House; the State, War and Navy Building; the Departments of Interior, Treasury, and Commerce; the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Civil Service Commission, the Corcoran Art Gallery, the American Red Cross, and the Pan American Union.

There are some two hundred libraries in Washington, most of which are open to the student for reference and research.

American University has its own college library now housed in the new Battelle Memorial Library Building on the campus, Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues, about four miles from the Graduate School.

At 1901 and 1907 F Street are the special departmental collections for the immediate use of students of the Graduate School and the School of Political Science.

The Library of Congress, near the Capitol, about one mile from the Graduate School, but within easy access, is the third library of the world in size. According to recent but always enlarging fig-

ures, it has 3,420,345 books and notable collections of 985,390 maps, 458,132 prints, and 1,007,007 pieces and volumes of music. Every facility is offered to university students for the use of this great library.

Equally hospitable is the District Public Library, Central Building at 8th and K Streets N. W., with 305,000 volumes, 800 magazines on file, and 60,000 mounted pictures. This library is rich in material relating to the history and activities of institutions of the District of Columbia.

The famous library of the Surgeon General of the Army has 600,000 books and 1,600 magazines relating to medical art and science.

The library of the Bureau of Education, in the Interior Department, across the street from the University, is quite as unparalleled in its own field as is the Surgeon General's library in medicine, or the Library of Congress among general libraries. It has 175,000 books and 500 magazines on file.

The Geological Survey, also in the Interior Department, contains 170,000 books, 300 magazines on file, and 40,000 maps.

The Bureau of Railway Economics has a library in the Transportation Building, open to students and the interested public. It contains 100,000 books, magazines, pamphlets and maps, invaluable to the investigator.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey, New Jersey Avenue and B Street S. E., has 25,000 books of interest to students of engineering economics.

The State Department has a rich collection of works on international law and diplomacy, which may be consulted by students properly introduced.

In the library of the United States Supreme Court and in the Law Library of Congress will be found the laws of all the states, and also the texts of the laws of foreign countries.

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace maintains a library at 2 Jackson Place, N. W., with 35,000 catalogued volumes and pamphlets and over 200 current periodicals and newspapers. In this library are a number of valuable special collections, includ-

ing the publications of the League of Nations, the Hague Permanent Court of Arbitration, and the Permanent Court of International Justice.

The United States Chamber of Commerce maintains a commercial library with some 12,000 volumes and pamphlets, including the publications of the foreign chambers of commerce and files of the house organs of the various chambers of commerce in the cities of the United States.

The Library of the Department of Agriculture, 12th and B Streets, S. W., has one of the best collections of agricultural literature, covering the sciences allied with agriculture, such as plant pathology, animal pathology, and farm management. About 165,000 books and pamphlets are in this collection.

In the Scientific Library of the Patent Office, 8th and F Streets, N. W., there are about 85,000 books and 400 current magazines, useful in the study and adjudication of patents.

The reference library of the Volta Bureau, 1601 31st Street, N. W., is made up of works on the education of the deaf and on the ways and means of ameliorating their condition. It has nearly 10,000 books and magazines.

The Naval Observatory has a library at Massachusetts Avenue and W Street, N. W., representing the best collection of astronomical literature in the Western Hemisphere. It has 36,000 volumes and 80 technical magazines.

The library of the National Museum, B Street and the Mall, contains more than 150,000 volumes and unbound papers relating mainly to the natural sciences.

Other similar resources are to be found in the Children's Bureau, the Women's Bureau, the Bureau of American Ethnology, the Public Health Service, the Smithsonian Institution, and the Bureau of Standards. The last named institution maintains a staff of six hundred scientific specialists.

It is not merely the existence of such resources about which any tourist might learn from a guide book, but the actual use of them by the teachers and students of the Graduate School that makes it appropriate to refer to them in this general statement.

## COMPLETE THREE YEAR COURSES.

In the following departments, the Graduate School offers a sufficient amount and kind of instruction to warrant admitting candidates both for the master's degree and for the full three years of study and research leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

- I. PHILOSOPHY.
- II. INTERNATIONAL LAW.
- III. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.
- IV. HISTORY.
- V. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND GOVERNMENT.

## ONE AND TWO YEAR COURSES.

In the following departments, in addition to those above named, students who have already fulfilled a substantial part of the post graduate requirements for an advanced degree, and who, preferably, have already taken an M.A. degree, are admitted as candidates for the degree of Ph.D. In these subjects students are also accepted as candidates for the master's degree.

- I. THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES.
- II. ENGLISH AND COMPARATIVE LITERATURE.
- III. ECONOMICS.
- IV. EDUCATION.

In the following departments, in addition to those named in the two preceding sections, the Graduate School offers a sufficient amount of graduate instruction to provide a major subject for the M.A. degree, or a minor subject for the candidate for the Ph.D. degree, whose major is in one of the nine departments already enumerated.

- I. FINE ARTS.
- II. SOCIAL ECONOMY.
- III. FOREIGN TRADE.

Detailed description of the courses in the above-named departments of study, and research will be found in the following pages under the appropriate headings.

## ADMISSION TO THE GRADUATE SCHOOL.

Qualified students are admitted to the Graduate School after receiving the degree of bachelor of arts or its equivalent from a college or scientific school of approved standing. On admission to the University, the student is required to present a complete transcript of under graduate work, and of any graduate courses for which advanced standing is desired. Admission to the Graduate School does not imply that the student is accepted as a candidate for an advanced degree. This is determined by the Graduate Board on the recommendation of the dean and the professor in charge of the major subject.

## REGISTRATION.

All students are required to register in the office of the Dean at the beginning of each of the two semesters of the academic year. On registering, the student is expected to present, on a blank supplied for the purpose, a statement of the courses for which he desires to register, approved by the Professor in charge of the major subject. Special students registering for only one course should obtain the signature of the instructor in charge of the course.

## PERIODS AND CREDITS.

The normal length of the lecture or discussion period in the Graduate School is seventy-five minutes, one-half more than the usual academic period of fifty minutes. Accordingly, each two-period course completed satisfactorily yields three academic credits (*i. e.* three academic semester hours). By special vote of the Graduate Board, a Seminar course in which more than the normal amount of work is actually required, with corresponding increase of tuition fee, may receive extra, not to exceed double, credit.

## ADMISSION TO CANDIDACY.

Not later than the first of November of the year in which they expect to appear for final examination, and preferably in the first year of residence, those who desire to be admitted to candidacy

will file with the dean an application on a prescribed form, providing for a record of credits already obtained, the course taken in the current year, the subject selected for thesis, and a general outline of the student's program as a whole. Together with this application the student must give evidence of proficiency in the use of any modern language considered by the instructors to be essential for the successful prosecution of the studies to be undertaken. Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy will be required to show such proficiency in at least two modern languages, one of which must ordinarily be German or French.

#### THE M.A. AND M.P.S. DEGREES.

The degree of master of arts and the degree of master of political science are conferred after at least one year of residence in the Graduate School, resulting in academic credits of at least twenty-four semester hours, twelve of which will ordinarily be in one department of study, with at least one course numbered in the five hundred group of that department. The other twelve may be in one or in two departments and may be from courses numbered in the four hundred or five hundred group.

In connection with the work done in the major department, the student is expected to write a thesis on a topic approved by the instructor in charge of the major subject and by the Graduate Board when passing upon admission to candidacy. Three printed or typewritten copies of the thesis must be filed with the Dean not later than the first Monday in April.

#### THE Ph. D. DEGREE.

The degree of Doctor of Philosophy may be conferred on a candidate who has completed not less than three full years of resident graduate study or the equivalent, resulting in academic credits of seventy-two semester hours. Of these the last year or two previous years must be spent in residence at American University. Study for a specified time and satisfactory standing in particular courses will not be regarded as sufficient ground for conferring the degree. The preliminary evidence of capacity for

research or for scholarship required on admission to candidacy must be supported by the work done in the University and especially by the character of the thesis to which reference is made in the next paragraph. Not less than one-half nor more than three-fourths of the time of the candidate for the doctor's degree should ordinarily be devoted to his major department of study. With the consent of the instructor in charge of the major subject, however, certain courses may be included in closely related fields. The selection of minor subjects must be approved by the instructor in charge of the major subject and by the Graduate Board.

The candidate for the doctor's degree is required, as a part of the work in his major subject, to write a thesis, which must give evidence of original investigation and should constitute a contribution to the knowledge of the subject treated. Three copies of the thesis in prescribed form must be furnished not later than April first of the year in which the examination is to be held; and, after approval of the thesis, the candidate is required:

1. To furnish to the University one hundred printed copies of his thesis; or
2. To file a satisfactory bond that one hundred copies will be furnished within two years; or
3. To furnish one hundred reprints of an abstract, digest or selected parts of the thesis in some recognized scientific journal; this publication to be satisfactory to the instructor in charge of the major department and to be approved by the Graduate Board.

The Academic Council will conduct the final examination of candidates for all degrees conferred in the Graduate School, and will recommend successful candidates to the chancellor and trustees of the University.

#### FEES.

A matriculation fee of five dollars is payable upon admission to the University.

The tuition fee is seventy-five dollars a semester, payable in advance.

All candidates receiving a degree from the University will pay at least one full year's tuition.

Students registered for less than full work will pay ten dollars each semester per period of seventy-five minutes. In case extra credit is given in any course, because of supplementary work, there will be a corresponding increase of tuition fee.

Those who have taken the degree of doctor of Philosophy in the American University may take additional courses at one-half of the regular tuition rates.

Not to exceed one-half of the tuition fees paid may be refunded in case of withdrawal because of sickness or other causes beyond the student's control.

Special terms are granted to ordained ministers and missionaries.

A diploma fee of ten dollars is payable before graduation.

## FELLOWSHIPS.

The Academic Council may grant annually, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees, fellowships as follows:

### SWIFT FOUNDATION.

The late Mrs. Gustavus Franklin Swift founded this fellowship to help graduates of the Garrett Biblical Institute to become more proficient as Christian leaders. The endowment produces an annual income of \$500 to \$600. The applicant must be recommended by the Garrett Biblical Institute.

### MASSEY FOUNDATION.

Under the will of the late Hart A. Massey \$50,000 was left to American University, the income of which is now used for fellowships for students from Canada. In case of deficiency of applicants, others may be considered. The stipend is \$1,000.

Applicants for fellowships should apply not later than March 31st. An earlier date, however, is to be preferred. Candidates will have preference, other things being equal, who submit a definite plan and outline of contemplated research. A photograph of the applicant is requested.

## INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Two fellowships in International Law are awarded for the academic year 1927-1928: a teaching fellowship of \$1,200, and a fellowship of \$750. The purpose of these fellowships is to assist the holders to pursue a recently-organized special line of research in International Law. Instead of the customary thesis of a more or less historical nature, the holders of these fellowships will be expected to direct the greater part of their research toward the perfection of a draft of a treaty or project of codification of some selected portion of international law.

The teaching fellowship of \$1,200 will net the holder \$1,050 over and above tuition. He will be expected to give one undergraduate course of three one-hour periods each week on International Relations or in some field of Political Science to be arranged with the College of Liberal Arts or its School of the Political Sciences.

The fellowship of \$750 will net the holder \$600 over and above tuition.

These fellowships will be awarded by the Academic Council upon the recommendation of the professor in charge of the Department of International Law, not before May 1st. Applicants must have an approved A. B. degree, or its equivalent. The award will be made on the ground of the student's ability successfully to carry on research and to investigate the problem selected, rather than upon the length of his previous academic training. Applications with signed photograph, showing the date when taken, and a complete statement of academic work, and other pertinent information, should be sent to the Dean of the Graduate School.

## HISTORY.

By arrangement with the College of Liberal Arts a teaching fellowship in History has been established in the Graduate School. Approximately half of the incumbent's time is devoted to regular instruction in the College. This fellowship has been awarded for 1927-28.

## ENGLISH LITERATURE.

By arrangement with the College of Liberal Arts a teaching fellowship in English Literature has been established in the Graduate School. Approximately half of the incumbent's time is devoted to regular instruction in the College. This fellowship has been awarded for 1927-28.

## SCHOLARSHIPS.

By authority of American University, the Academic Council is given permission to grant five scholarships to student graduates of colleges or universities in the United States and five scholarships to students recommended by the representatives of five foreign governments. These scholarships are for the amount of the tuition fee.

DESCRIPTION OF COURSES IN THE SEVERAL  
DEPARTMENTS OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL.

DEPARTMENTS.

- I. PHILOSOPHY.
- II. INTERNATIONAL LAW.
- III. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.
- IV. HISTORY.
- V. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND GOVERNMENT.
- VI. ECONOMICS.
- VII. FOREIGN TRADE.
- VIII. SOCIAL ECONOMY.
- IX. EDUCATION.
- X. ENGLISH AND COMPARATIVE LITERATURE.
- XI. FINE ARTS.
- XII. PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

#### NOTE.

Courses numbered below 500 are open to juniors and seniors in the School of Political Sciences and in the College of Liberal Arts under the regulations of their respective faculties and to auditors by special permission.

Those numbered 500 and above are open only to graduate students.

Courses not given in the Academic year 1927-8 are enclosed in brackets. They are listed here with an indication as to when they are to be given for the guidance of students in planning their general program.

Odd numbered courses are given in the first semester and even numbered courses in the second.

Each department begins a new series with 400 and 500 respectively. The numbers below 400 are used in the University's undergraduate College of Liberal Arts and in the School of Political Science.

## PHILOSOPHY.

Professor Collier, Professor John, Professor Hutchins,  
Professor Devine.

The courses in philosophy are so arranged that the classroom work, which covers the principal problems in philosophy, may be covered in three years. The research should be done simultaneously, but the time element is not so important in this phase of the work as is the ability of the student to demonstrate that he is able to carry on independent investigation.

## [401. THEORY OF THOUGHT AND KNOWLEDGE.

The meaning and scope of Philosophy, the general nature and conditions of thought, perception, the significance of the categories, the notion, the judgment, inference, proof, explanation, structural fallacies, deduction and induction.

Theoretical and practical possibility of Philosophical Scepticism, Realism and Idealism, Apriorism and Empiricism, the distinction between knowledge and belief.

The classroom work will consist of discussions and criticism of the foregoing problems. Research work will be assigned to students. Individual work will be arranged for each student, and monthly papers will be presented to the instructor.]

Professor Collier. Given every third year. Not given in 1927-28.

## [402. METAPHYSICS.

The consideration of the aim and field of metaphysics will be followed with the investigation of the problems of (1) Ontology—Appearance and Reality, Being, the Nature of Things, Change and Identity, Casualty, and the Nature of the World-Ground; (2) Cosmology—Space, Time, Motion, Matter, Force, and the Cosmic Mechanism; (3) Psychology—The Soul, the Relation of Soul and Body, Mental Mechanism, Freedom and Necessity.

The classroom work will consist of discussions and criticisms of the problems as stated. Research work will be assigned for each student, and monthly papers will be presented to the instructor.]

Professor Collier. Given every third year. Not given in 1927-28.

[403. THEISM.

Religion, its origin and rational ground, the unity, intelligence, and personality of the World-Ground; the metaphysical attributes of the World-Ground; the relation of God to the world; the ethical nature of the World-Ground; Theism and Practical Life.

In the classroom there will be discussions and criticisms of these problems as stated above, and independent research work will be required of each student. Individual work will be assigned and monthly papers will be presented to the instructor.]

Professor Collier. Given every third year. Not given in 1927-28.

[404. ETHICS.

The course will cover the fundamental ethical ideas, Good, Duty, and Virtue; the principal schools of Ethics, Egoism, Hedonism, Utilitarianism, Intuitionism, and Evolutionary Ethics, the Ethics of the Individual, of the Family and of Society.

The classroom work will consist of discussion and criticisms of these problems as outlined by the instructor. Independent research work will be required of students. Individual work will be assigned, and monthly papers will be presented to the instructor.]

Professor Collier. Given every third year. Not given in 1927-28.

405-406. HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

The entire first year will be given to the history of Philosophy. Classroom work will consist of the discussion and criticism of the main problems of each philosophical system. The standard works on the History of Philosophy will be followed, with readings from the original sources. Independent research work will be required of students, and individual work will be assigned, papers being presented to the instructor monthly.

First and Second Semesters. Professor Collier. Mon. and Fri. 9:45-11:00 A. M.; Tues. 7:30-10:00 P. M.

## [501-502. PHILOSOPHY OF EXPERIENCE.

This course is intended to supplement the courses in the Theory of Thought and Knowledge, and Metaphysics and takes the student into a broader and somewhat more practical field.

Experience is common to everyone, but it has given the philosophers no little difficulty in their efforts to define it. The entire course is given to the analysis of experience of the individual both in his own inner life and in his endeavors to adjust himself to his outer world which is composed of the material universe, the world of his fellow human beings, and the Infinite or God. The work while severely analytical is entirely practical, the problems considered being the most pressing one in our personal and social life.]

Professor Collier. Given every third year. Not given in 1927-28.

## [503-504. INTRODUCTION TO SCIENCE.

This course is intended to acquaint the student with the basal principles of general science—its meaning and scope, its aim and method. Attention is given to the scientific mood and its relation to the emotional and the practical moods, and the relation of science to philosophy, to art, to religion, and to practical life.]

Professor Collier. Given every third year. Not given in 1927-28.

## 505-506. PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION.

The Relation of Philosophy to Religion. The essential nature of Religion. Religion and the Problem of Knowledge. Religion and the Ontological Problem. The Divine attributes, Omnipotence, Omniscience, Omnipresence, God as Personal and Ethical. The Problem of Evil. The Destiny of Man.

Independent research work will be required of students. Individual work will be assigned. Papers will be presented to the instructor monthly.

First and Second Semester. Professor Collier. Mon. and Fri. 8:30-9:45 A. M.

## [407-408. AESTHETICS.

The nature of beauty and the relation of the philosophy of the beautiful to the fine arts and to human experience. A review in retrospect of the more important thinkers in this field from Plato to Croce will be followed by an attempt to help the student to the formulation of his own theory of the beautiful.]

First and Second Semester. Professor Hutchins. Not given in 1927-28.

For courses in Education and Social Economy, see description under those headings. These courses, being in closely related fields, may be accepted as a limited part of a major subject in Philosophy by a candidate for the Ph.D. degree, as is indicated on page 17.

## INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Professor Stowell, and Special Lecturers.

## 401-402. THE PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Systematic development of the procedural and substantive law of nations. The case method is employed with assigned readings.

First and second semesters. Professor Stowell. Tues. and Fri. 4:45-6:00 P. M.

## [403-404. WORLD ORGANIZATION.

The perfection of the machinery for the settlement of international differences and the regulation of matters of general interest; International Conferences, International Unions and Associations, Cosmopolitan tendencies, League of Nations, The World Court, International Labor Office. These institutions will be studied in relation to the incidents and problems of international law and international relations as they occur from day to day. Especial emphasis is laid on the work of the League of Nations. An important part of the work of this course will be a Moot Arbitration Court. The students will prepare and argue one or more arbitration cases before the instructor or others sitting as arbitrators.]

First and second semesters. Professor Stowell. Not given in 1927-28.

## 501-502. INTERNATIONAL LAW PROCEDURE.

International Law as applied by courts and administrative officials.

First and second semesters. Professor Stowell and special lecturers. Mon. 7:15-9:45 P. M.

The list of special lectures includes the following: THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND THE FOREIGN SERVICE, (1 lecture), Hon. Joseph C. Grew, Undersecretary of State; THE INFORMATION SERVICE IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS, (1 lecture), Mr. Hugh R. Wilson, Chief, Division of Current Information, Department of State; THE PUBLICATION OF DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE, (1 lecture), Mr. Tyler Dennett, Chief, Division of Publications, Department of State; THE LAW OF INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS, RULES AND

PRACTICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE GOVERNING THE PRESENTATION OF CLAIMS, (5 lectures), Mr. Green H. Hackworth, Solicitor of the Department of State; THE LAW AND PRACTICE OF EXTRADITION AS APPLIED IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, (3 lectures), Mr. William R. Vallance, Assistant to the Solicitor, Department of State; NATIONALITY, CITIZENSHIP, AND NATURALIZATION—LAW AND PROCEDURE, (3 lectures), Dr. Henry F. Hazard, Chief Naturalization Examiner, Bureau of Naturalization, Department of Labor; THE LAW OF ARBITRAL PROCEDURE INCLUDING THE RULES OF EVIDENCE BEFORE ARBITRAL TRIBUNALS, (5 lectures), Mr. William C. Dennis, Agent of the United States before the Hague Court, Venezuela Arbitration 1910, Norwegian Arbitration 1922; THE NEGOTIATION OF TREATIES: PROCEDURE RELATIVE TO THE NEGOTIATION AND RATIFICATION AND THE RULES OF INTERPRETATION OF TREATIES, (3 lectures), Mr. William R. Vallance, Assistant to the Solicitor, Department of State; INTERNATIONAL LAW AS APPLIED BY THE COURTS, (2 lectures), Mr. Charles Pergler, Former Czechoslovak Minister to Japan; THE LAWS OF WAR AS APPLIED BY MILITARY COURTS, (2 lectures), Major H. R. Bitzing, Judge Advocate U. S. A.

503-504. INTERNATIONAL LAW SEMINAR.

The Codification of International Law. The work in the Seminar will consist mainly of reports and discussions relative to the codification of selected portions of International Law. The purpose will be at one and the same time to test the student's ability to conduct independent investigations and to focus the research efforts of the whole group upon the important present-day problem of the codification of International Law in the hope that this may prove of more service than heterogenous investigations of less immediate practical import.

First and second semesters. Professor Stowell. Sat. 9:00-11:30 A. M.

For courses in Diplomatic History and in International Relations, see descriptions under those headings.

**INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.**

Professor Putney, Professor Tansill.

**401. HISTORY OF EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY.**

This course covers the Medieval period in European History, extending from the final separation of the Eastern and Western portions of the Roman Empire to the invasion of Italy by Charles VIII of France in 1494. In this period are to be found the real beginning of diplomatic relations and of international law. Among the more important special topics covered will be the creation of the modern European States, the origin and rise of the Roman Catholic Church, the Feudal System, the conflict between the Emperors and the Popes and the conflict between the Christian and Moslem States.

First Semester. Professor Putney. Mon. 6:00-7:15 P. M.  
Given in 1927-28 and alternate years.

**402. HISTORY OF EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY.**

The history of the Diplomacy of Europe during the early modern period centers around the idea of the "balance of power", which spread from Italy throughout Europe. Permanent diplomatic legations are established by most of the principal European countries early in this period. The great European Congresses begin with that at Westphalia which ended in 1648. Among other important topics to be considered are the influences of the Protestant Reformation, the great dynastic wars, the primacy of France under Louis XIV, the rise of Russia and the partition of Poland.

Second Semester. Professor Putney. Mon. 6:00-7:15 P. M.  
Given in 1927-28, and alternate years.

**[403. HISTORY OF EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY.]**

This course begins with the French Revolution and extends through the nineteenth century. It includes a study of the diplomacy of Napoleon, the Congresses of Paris and Vienna, the Holy Alliance, the revolutionary year of 1848, the unification of Italy and Germany, the Near East problems, and the creation of the Triple Alliance.]

First Semester. Professor Putney. Given in alternate years.  
Not given in 1927-28.

[404. HISTORY OF EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY.

During this course the thirty years since 1897 will be covered. Among the important topics which will be taken up are: The formation of the Triple Entente. The Morocco Crisis. The Turkish Revolution and Constitution of 1908. The annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina. The two Balkan Wars.

The Causes Leading up to the World War. Diplomacy of the World War. The Peace Treaties. The League of Nations. Historical antecedents of the nine new or restored countries of Europe. The "Red" and "White" Dictatorships in Europe. The Little Entente. Existing European diplomatic problems. Diplomatic relations between European countries and those in other continents.]

Second Semester. Professor Putney. Given in alternate years.  
Not given in 1927-28.

405-406. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND WORLD POLITICS FROM 1815 TO 1926.

The fundamental factors controlling international relations such as nationalism, imperialism, and militarism, are carefully studied, and the movement toward international arbitration will receive special emphasis.

First and second semesters. Professor Tansill. Tues. and Thurs. 4:45-6:00 P. M.

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY 1776 TO 1926.

The purpose of the courses given in American Diplomacy is to acquaint students with the outlines of American foreign policy from the period of the American Revolution to date. The expansion of Europe beginning in the middle of the fifteenth century led to an international race for empire with the American Continent as a much coveted prize. This European background of American Diplomacy is indicated in the first of three courses on America's foreign relations. A course on American Diplomacy

in the Orient will treat of relations with the Far East, while the courses on American Diplomacy in the Near East and on Diplomatic Relations with Latin America will afford unusual opportunities for special research in these restricted fields.

407. AMERICAN DIPLOMACY, 1776-1823.

First Semester. Professor Tansill. Tues. and Thurs. 6:00-7:15 P. M.

408. AMERICAN DIPLOMACY, 1823-1860.

Second Semester. Professor Tansill. Tues. and Thurs. 6:00-7:15 P. M.

[409. AMERICAN DIPLOMACY, 1860-1926.]

First Semester. Professor Tansill. Not given in 1927-28.

[410. AMERICAN DIPLOMACY IN THE ORIENT.]

Second Semester, Professor Tansill. Not Given in 1927-28.

411-412. NEAR EASTERN DIPLOMACY SINCE 1815.

In this course the events in the Near East are studied which brought about the great European wars in 1856, 1877 and 1914; the internal racial problems of the Russian, Turkish, and Austro-Hungarian Empires, the influences affecting the attitude of the different Great Powers of Europe towards the Near Eastern question, and the struggle of the various Balkan races for independence will be considered. A study will also be made of the problems of the Moslem world, including the question of the Caliphate, and the results of the English misconception of the character of this office; the Turkish Constitution of 1908, the fall of the Turkish Empire, and the new Turkish Republic; the British and Russian spheres of influence in Persia, the Persian Constitution and the new dynasty; the independence of Egypt, and the controversy between Egypt and Great Britain over the Sudan, and the problem of the balance of power between the independent Arabian states.

First and Second Semesters. Professor Putney. Wed. 9:00-10:15 A. M.

**413. DIPLOMATIC HISTORY OF LATIN AMERICA.**

The history of the diplomatic relations of the various Latin American countries during the nineteenth century. Particular attention will be given the Revolutionary period, the formation of the new countries, and the Monroe Doctrine, including its reception by the different Latin American countries. A study will be made of the diplomatic relations of the Latin American countries both with one another, and with the United States and European countries.

First Semester. Professor Putney. Mon. and Wed. 4:45-6:00 P. M.

**414. DIPLOMATIC HISTORY OF LATIN AMERICA.**

During the second semester the study of the diplomatic history of Latin America during the opening years of the twentieth century will be taken up. Among the topics to be especially studied are the growing international importance of Argentina, Chile, and Brazil; the various boundary disputes in South America; the changing views as to the Monroe Doctrine; the Drago Doctrine; the growing influence of the United States in the Caribbean region, especially in Panama, Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, and Nicaragua. The course will close with the consideration of the end of the Diaz regime in Mexico, the Mexican Revolution, and the Constitution of 1917.

Second Semester. Professor Putney. Mon. and Wed. 4:45-6:00 P. M.

**501-502. HISTORY OF EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY.**

This seminar course is supplementary to courses 401-4. Each semester an intensive research study will be made of some special topic within the field covered by the general course in the History of European Diplomacy.

First and Second Semesters. Professor Putney. Sat. 9:00-10:15 A. M.

## HISTORY.

Professor Tansill, Professor Duncan, and Professor James.

**AMERICAN HISTORY, 1775-1826.** In the following courses in American History special attention is devoted to the economic, social, and political aspects of American development.

[401. American History, 1776-1829.] Professor Tansill. Not given in 1927-28.

[402. American History, 1829-1860.] Professor Tansill. Not given in 1927-28.

403. American History, 1860-1877. Professor Tansill. Tues. and Thurs. 4:50-6:05 P. M.

404. American History, 1877-1926. Professor Tansill. Tues. and Thurs. 4:50-6:05 P. M.

### 501-502. AMERICAN HISTORY, SEMINAR.

During the academic year, 1927-28, the seminar will be restricted to a study of American histriography and bibliography.

First and Second Semesters. Professor Tansill. Wed. 6:00-7:15 P. M.

## ORIENTAL HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

405-406. The course in Oriental History and Archaeology will open with a survey of Prehistoric Man from 500,000 B. C. to 5000 B. C., describing his origin and development. The history and archaeology of Egypt, Babylonia, Assyria, and Israel will then be studied with special reference to the Bible. The lectures will be supplemented by maps, photographs, stereopticon views and references to the best recent literature. The Oriental collections in the National Museum will be studied. The following books are recommended: H. F. Osborn, "Men of Old Stone Age"; J. M. Tyler, "The New Stone Age"; G. G. MacCurdy, "Human Origins"; M. C. Burkitt, "Our Forerunners"; R. R. Marett, "Anthropology"; W. L. H. Duckworth, "Prehistoric Man"; A. Keith, "Man"; J. H. Breasted, "Ancient Times"; the histories of Egypt

by J. H. Breasted; of Babylonia and Assyria by R. W. Rogers; and of Israel by F. K. Sanders or I. J. Peritz.

First and Second Semesters. Professor Duncan. Mon. 2:00-4:30 P. M.

407-408. THE CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

A study of the origin and growth of the institutions which have to do with the government of England; nature and origin of Anglo-Saxon institutions; comparison of feudalism under the Norman kings with the continental type; tenures; development of legal forms and processes; the legal reforms under Henry II; evolution of the king's courts upon the basis of the writ; the beginnings of the jury system, separation of state and church courts; growth of the executive function; the exchequer, the chancery and the chamber; Magna Charter; the arising of parliament; the growth of prerogative; origin of the House of Lords; ascendancy of the Commons. Such are some of the matters treated in the course which is continued down to the present time and concluded with a survey of the application of the Constitution to the members of the so-styled British Commonwealth of Nations.

First and Second Semesters. Professor James. Wed. and Fri. 7:15-8:30 P. M.

**CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND GOVERNMENT.**

Professor Putney, Professor Nations, Dr. Moore, Professor Needham, Mr. Trammell, Col. Rigby, Mr. Telford.

**[401. UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.]**

This course will be primarily one in constitutional history. Among the topics to be studied will be foreign influences in the creation of the United States Constitution, the Colonial Charters and early State Constitutions, the Articles of Confederation, Debates in the Federal Constitutional Convention, the conflicting view in that convention, the ratification of the Constitution, and the Amendments to the Constitution.]

First Semester. Professor Putney. Given in alternate years. Not given in 1927-28.

**402. UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.**

Principles of U. S. Constitutional Law.

Origin of the Constitution. The Federal Constitutional Convention. Ratification of the Constitution. Division of power between the National and the State government. Division of powers between the different departments of the National Government. The express and implied powers of Congress. Election and powers of the President. The Federal Courts and their power to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional. Government of the territories, colonies, and the District of Columbia. The Bill of Rights. Impairment of the obligation of contracts. Privileges and immunities of citizens. Due process of law. Equal protection of the laws. Recent amendments to the constitution.

Second Semester. Professor Putney. Wed. and Sat. 7:35-8:50 A. M.

**403. UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.**

History of the United States Supreme Court. Its position in the organization of the Federal Government. Early difficulties of the Court. The assertion of its right to declare acts of Congress

and of the State Legislatures unconstitutional. The importance and results of this power. Landmark cases in the field of Constitutional Law.

First Semester. Professor Putney. Wed. and Sat. 7:35-8:50 A. M. Given in 1927-28, and in alternate years.

#### 405. PHILOSOPHY OF LAW.

The subject is treated historically and comparatively that the class may become acquainted with the important legal theories. After a brief view of Babylonian, Egyptian and Hindoo legal thought, the thinkers of Greece are studied and compared; their legal views considered and classified.

Reaction of Roman Law and the classic jurists to the later Greek philosophy which pervaded the empire is then brought out. Theories of the law during the patristic and scholastic medieval epochs are next examined.

The work culminates with the wealth of modern continental, English and American legal thought stimulated by the diversity of civil, economic, commercial and diplomatic philosophy awakened in the last four centuries.

First Semester. Dr. Nations. Tues. and Fri. 7:35-8:50 A. M.

#### 406. ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL LEGAL HISTORY.

Laws of Babylonia, Egypt, Phoenicia, Israel, India, Greece and Rome. The Justinian Code. Civil and Canon Law. Early English Law.

Second Semester. Dr. Nations. Tues. and Fri. 7:35-8:50 A. M.

#### 407. INTERSTATE COMMERCE LAW.

This course covers a study of the powers of the Congress, under the Constitution of the United States, to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states, showing, by a study of judicial decisions, the interpretation and extent of this power and its gradual expansion and application to meet new economic needs and conditions and providing means of protecting such commerce.

This course will also cover the relation and distinction between the federal power and its exercise and the exercise of the power of the several states over intra-state commerce and the exercise of police power over interstate and foreign commerce.

First Semester. Dr. Needham. Mon. and Thurs. 4:45-6:00 P. M.

#### 408. INTERSTATE COMMERCE LAW.

This course covers the powers of and practice before the Interstate Commerce Commission. The first topic considered is the "Delegation of Powers by Congress" to the Commission; following with a study of the Interstate Commerce Act, procedure by the Commission in the exercise of its power, and concluding with the extent of judicial review over orders by the Commission.

Second Semester. Dr. Needham. Mon. and Thurs. 4:45-6:00 P. M.

#### 409-410. COMPARATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

This subject is offered for students who desire to study the new constitutions of Europe and changes being made in the older constitutions. These show the modern trend of thought regarding the fundamental law in republican governments. The course covers two or three constitutions in each semester. For comparative study each constitution is divided into four sections, (1) Organization of the State, (2) Organization of the Government, (3) Individual Rights and Immunities, (4) Welfare Clauses. This subdivision enables a fair comparison to be made regarding fundamental subjects which are properly included in a written constitution. Class discussions are held upon relevant matters and each student is required to submit at the conclusion of the study of each constitution a short paper, not exceeding 1500 words upon a topic of special interest in the constitution studied.

First and Second Semesters. Dr. Needham. Sat. 4:45-6:00 P. M.

**411-412. FEDERAL TAXATION.**

A study and analysis of the leading cases on the question of the Federal income and profits taxes; the Federal Estate taxes; the rules of statutory construction relating to Federal taxation.

The decisions included relate principally to the construction of the principles of the present Revenue Act and prior Revenue Acts which have a bearing upon the construction of the present Revenue Act.

A brief study of the practice and procedure before the Board of Tax Appeals.

First and Second Semesters. Mr. Trammell. Thurs. 7:35-8:50 A. M.

**414. STATE GOVERNMENT.**

This course is a descriptive study of the political organization and functions of the states as operating organizations. The relation between the states and the national government are considered. The origin and development of state constitutions and the blurring of the line between constitutional and statutory law are discussed. Organization and functions of the state legislatures, including election and apportionment of members, legislative procedure and appraisal of the legislative output are given attention. The position and powers of the governor and the decentralized state administrative organization and efforts to reform the latter are included, as are also the organization of the state judicial systems and their efficiency. Special attention will be given to the machinery whereby democracy attempts to express itself, including such subjects as majority elections, proportional representation, initiative, referendum and recall. Other topics to be considered are state financing, the relation between the states and local subdivisions and the increasing social activities of the state governments.

Second Semester. Dr. Moore. Tues. and Thur. 6:50-7:40 P. M.

**415-416. GOVERNMENT OF OUTLYING TERRITORY.**

Nature of territorial government by the United States Constitutional power to acquire and hold territory. Distinction between

territories and states. How far the Constitution "follows the flag". Possessions: unorganized territories; organized territories.

Military government in general; nature of; powers and duties of military governor. Purposes and policies in permanently occupied territory, preparatory to civil government.

Temporary civil government,—Louisiana, Florida, Hawaii, Canal Zone, Porto Rico, the Philippines. Unorganized territories and organized territories not incorporated in the Union.

Organic Acts of Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines; nature and frame of insular governments; Bill of Rights; how far has the Constitution been extended to the Islands; citizenship; customs union; taxes; insular lands, forests and revenues. Reconciliation of native laws and customs with American principles of government and justice. Legislative powers of insular legislatures; nature and extent of; how far agents of Congress; how far limited by the Constitution. Organic acts as insular constitutions; analogies to Federal Constitution

First and Second Semesters. Col. Rigby. Tues. 6:00-7:15 P. M.

#### 417-418. PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION IN PUBLIC SERVICE.

The recent growth of the public service is traced and probable future trends are pointed out. The reasons for establishing a central employment agency in populous jurisdictions to assist the chief executive, the budget authorities, the legislative body, and the operating officers in departments and institutions to handle certain personnel matters are developed. The functions of the public personnel agency are taken up in some detail, including its part in the classification of positions on the basis of duties, the development and administration of scientific compensation plans, the selection of employees for entrance to and promotion in the service, the certification and appointment of qualified persons, the regulation of employees in the service, and the separation of employees from the service.

The machinery set up by the public personnel agency to carry out its functions is studied and appraised, including the law

under which it operates and the rules made thereunder, the form of board or other body, its relation to the permanent expert administrative staff, the securing of funds necessary to carry on its work, the design and use of forms, the files and records, and the methods of disseminating information regarding its work.

First and Second Semesters. Mr. Telford. Tues. 6:00-8:30 P. M.

[501-502. UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

Seminar Course. Particular attention will be given to a study of the decisions of the United States Supreme Court since 1900, and to the question as to what extent the interpretation and construction of the Constitution has been modified during this period.]

First and Second Semesters. Professor Putney. Not given in 1927-28.

503-504. PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE.

This course includes a discussion of some of the major problems in the theory and practice of government. It is assumed that the student has some familiarity with existing practices and theories and the course is not designed so much to develop a knowledge of these as it is to emphasize their relative merits. The various theories regarding the origin of the state are examined, and the question of sovereignty discussed in the light of the recent world's political developments. Theories underlying constitution making and the relative merits of rigid and flexible constitutions are considered. The strength and weaknesses of centralized federated and confederated states will be discussed. The problems involved in the selection of the chief executive are examined. The principles on which legislative representation is based and in general the various theories underlying the methods whereby democracy has expressed itself through representative government are discussed. The functions and duties of the state will be examined and the laissez faire idea contrasted with the socialistic theory.

First and Second Semesters. Dr. Moore. Tues. and Thurs. 7:40-8:30 P. M.

## ECONOMICS.

Professor Juchhoff, Dr. Drury, Dr. Carlson, Mr. Tryon.

### 401-402. CORPORATION MANAGEMENT.

This is an advanced course in corporation law, organization, finance, and management. Among the topics covered will be: (a) Corporation finance, including the steps in organization, functions of the promoter, types of securities, work of syndicates and underwriting groups, determination of working capital requirements, disposition of surplus, capitalization of good will, and problems arising out of consolidations and mergers. (b) Recent decisions covering various phases of corporation law, especially as they relate to foreign corporations, federal and state taxation, and agreements in restraint of trade. (c) Investments. Elements of a sound investment and methods of computing net earnings, amortization, rights, convertibles. The analysis of corporation reports. (d) Corporation management, including the duties of various officers, corporate meetings, annual reports to state and federal bureaus, safeguarding the transfer of securities, and the regulations of the stock exchanges.

First and Second Semester. Professor Juchhoff. Mon., Wed. and Fri. 6:00-6:50 P. M.

### 403-404. BANKING AND INTERNATIONAL FINANCE.

This course analyzes the principles of banking in relation to business. After a brief survey of the history of money and banking the various classes of banks are presented with special emphasis on commercial banking, including such phases as organization, operation, treatment of depositor's accounts, financing the business man, analysis of commercial paper, open market borrowing, clearings and collections. Foreign banking systems will be studied with special reference to organization, foreign exchange operations and overseas financing. Savings banks and trust companies are also surveyed. Attention will be given to the present banking system, including such subjects as the evolution of American banking until 1914, organization and operation of the Federal Reserve System,

and also foreign banking systems. The problems of money, credit and prices are examined insofar as they affect business.

First and Second Semesters. Professor Juchhoff. Fri. 4:45-6:00 P. M.

#### 405-406. MARKETING.

A study is made of the functions of marketing, selling, buying, coöperative marketing, storage and refrigeration, standardization and grading, market news service, the financing of marketing and the relation of transportation to marketing. The organization of markets, the functions of the wholesaler, broker, jobber and retailer and the means of developing markets for goods are considered. The cost of marketing and the distribution of costs among the various agencies in marketing, sales management, advertising and price policies, the use of chain stores, mail order houses and co-operative stores in marketing. During the latter part of the second semester special marketing problems are studied.

First and Second Semesters. Dr. Carlson. Tues. and Thur. 7:40-8:30 P. M.

#### 408. ECONOMICS OF MINERALS AND POWER.

Although mining is, next to agriculture, the most fundamental of industries, it has received little attention from economists. Trade, transportation, banking, insurance, public finance, labor problems, and lately, agricultural economics, are recognized branches of economic science. There is a great technical literature on mining engineering and a mass of statistical data on mineral production but very little in the way of studies of the underlying economics of mining.

Yet there are problems peculiar to the mineral industries which differentiate them from agriculture, manufacturing and trade. The element of discovery introduces a peculiar degree of risk and of speculative gain. The fact of the wasting asset raises a whole series of problems that cut across accounting, taxation, tariffs, export policies, labor relations, monopoly, competition, and conservation. In all of these fields the peculiar character of mining requires special interpretation and treatment.

Apart from these special problems, mining deserves the attention of the economist because of the unique importance of the materials it contributes to our civilization. The very names applied to our era—The Iron Age, The Coal Age, The Age of Machinery, and The Electrical Age—rest on the mines. Mining supplies both the materials with which to make machines and handle electric power and also the raw stuff of power itself. Power is now the chief hope of raising standards of living. Only by its abundant use can American industry pay high wages and compete with the cheaper labor of other lands. No economic problem transcends in importance the provision of ample supplies of power, and since water power even if fully developed can supply only part of the load, the problem is essentially one of how to mine and use coal and oil. The negative aspect, involved in the regulation of power utilities, is less important than the positive one of providing conditions that will make power available anywhere, any time, at minimum cost. The economics of production, marketing and use of the minerals of power are yet to be explored by economists.

The present course will explore this field. Special emphasis will be laid upon the mineral fuels and power. Among the topics to be considered are: Economics of minerals and power as a field of research—an outline of problems; Power as a factor of production; An index number of power; The sources and the demand for power,—necessity of coördination; Bituminous coal, the principal source of power; Causes of instability in the supply of bituminous coal; Anthracite—an example of concentrated control; Economic problems of the oil and gas industry; Water power and fuel power—the need of coöordinated development; Combination and integration in the power supply; The coming of super-power; State versus Federal control; Power resources of the public domain—the water power and mineral leasing acts; Waste, exhaustion, and conservation; Power and world power-international problems.

Second Semester. Mr. Tryon. Tues. 4:45-6:00 P. M.

## 501-502. ECONOMIC THEORY.

This course will consist of a critical examination of certain of the more important systems of economic theory. In each case special attention will be devoted to a study of the economic conditions and general thought of the period in which the theory was developed, and inquiry will be made as to how far the conclusions fit modern conditions.

First and Second Semesters. Dr. Drury. Wed. and Fri. 4:45-6:00 P. M.

## 503-504. ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.

[This course affords an opportunity for men and women in government employment or professional practice to better their understanding of the problems with which they deal or are interested through personal research. Each student taking the course chooses his special subject or subjects for inquiry and from time to time presents class reports. These are criticized in general discussion. An effort is made to confine investigations to problems of current importance.]

First and Second Semesters. Dr. Drury. Not given in 1927-28.

## FOREIGN TRADE.

Dr. Carlson, Dr. Reid, and Dr. Manning.

## 401-402. PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE.

The purpose of this course is to acquaint the student with theoretical and practical facts that underlie the exchange of commodities of commerce among the nations. It also aims to develop international thought. Stress is laid upon America's trade and the methods by which corporations are further expanding this enormous business. Articles of domestic and of foreign manufacture are examined, discussed, and deductions drawn.

Consideration is given to American banks, capital, stores, and other interests operating over the seas. International salesmanship, competition, advertising, credits and collections, current laws and problems, are among the subjects of the course.

Text books and "Notes from Foreign Fields" are freely used. First and Second Semesters. Dr. Reid. Mon. 4:45-6:00 P. M.

## 403. TRADE WITH EUROPE.

The problems which the American exporter to Europe will meet as well as the trade conditions and trade practices are considered. The competition of European countries with the exports from the United States is studied. As the commercial recovery of the rest of the world is vitally related to the economic prosperity of Europe, careful attention is given to the current economic, financial and monetary conditions affecting the trade. Among the special problems considered mention may be made of credit factors, imperial preferences, cartels and tariff regulations. Lectures and reports.

First Semester. Dr. Carlson. Tues. and Thurs. 7:15-8:30 P. M.

## 404. DOCUMENTS USED IN FOREIGN TRADE.

This course is designed to give the student an understanding of the organization and activities of export merchants, export commission houses, manufacturer's export department, export agents, coöperating exporting, traveling salesman and the establishment

abroad of local sales agents, distributors and branches of the exporter. The various types of correspondence used in foreign trade and advertising in foreign countries will be considered. Export orders, quotations of prices and the terms under which a shipment is made as well as the settlement of financial terms are studied. The requirement for packing different kinds of commodities for shipment to foreign countries is considered. Various documents are examined such as marine insurance policies and other documents carried by vessels engaged in export trade, bills of lading, invoices, certificates of origin and other matters relating to export methods and markets. Lectures, readings and reports.

Second Semester. Dr. Carlson. Tues. and Thurs. 7:15-8:30 P. M.

#### 405. RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES OF NORTH AMERICA.

A careful study is made of the quantity and nature of the agricultural commodities produced as well as the soil and climatic conditions required for these commodities. An outline is given of the geographic regions with an emphasis on temperature, rainfall and the length of the growing season. The relation between cattle raising and the production of grain and forage crops is considered. The power resources such as natural gas, coal, petroleum and hydroelectric power are studied. Consideration is given to the amount and distribution of available mineral resources and the industries which have been developed on the basis of these resources; the location of the industries with respect to sources of raw materials, available power and markets. Attention is called to the importance of good and adequate transportation facilities for the production and marketing for the agricultural and industrial products. Lectures, readings and reports.

First Semester. Dr. Carlson. Tues. and Thurs. 6:00-7:15 P. M.

#### 406. ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF EUROPE.

Consideration is given to the geographic regions of Europe and their relation to the production of agricultural products and industrial raw material and power resources; the influence of physical

features and climate on production; the location and development of manufacturing industries. A more detailed study is made of the British Isles, France, Germany, Italy, Central Europe, the Balkan States and European Russia. Lectures, readings and reports.

[408. ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AMERICA.

A study is made of the geographic conditions of South America such as elevation, rainfall and drainage. The agricultural developments and products are studied. The mineral and power resources are considered as well as the growing industrial development. Lectures, readings and reports.]

Dr. Carlson. Alternate for 406. Not given in 1927-28.

[407. CONSERVATION.

Consideration is given to the economic utilization of resources, the maintenance of soil fertility, rotation of crops, irrigation and reclamation, the careful use of available forest products and the replanting of forests. The development of water power resources for irrigation and the production of electric energy is studied. The use of the most efficient methods in recovering natural gas, coal and petroleum are considered as well as the efficient mining of iron ore, copper and other metals and the utilization of scrap metals. Lectures, readings and reports.]

Dr. Carlson. Alternate for 405. Not given in 1927-28.

[410. ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY OF ASIA.

A study is made of the physical features and climate of Asia, the agricultural developments and possibilities, industrial and power resources, transportation facilities, industrial development and possibilities. A fuller consideration is given to China, Japan, India, Siberia, and East Indies. Special attention is given to supplies or deficiencies in raw material, power and industrial equipment. Lectures, readings and reports.]

Dr. Carlson. Alternate for 406. Not given in 1927-28.

## 411-412. LATIN AMERICAN TRADE.

First Semester—Mexico, Central American and West Indian Countries. Second Semester—The South American Countries.

After a preliminary study of the relative importance of the foreign commerce and investments of the entire area compared with other trade areas of the world and the share therein of the United States compared with other nations, each of the countries is studied in turn. After a very brief historical review of the origin of each nation and the character of the population and government, a detailed study is made of the resources, industries, productions, exports, imports, and foreign investments, especial attention being given to the participation of United States capital and management. While it is desirable for students to enter at the beginning of the year and continue throughout the year, entrance at the beginning of the second semester is permitted.

First and Second Semesters. Dr. Manning. Mon. 7:15-8:30  
P. M.

## SOCIAL ECONOMY.

Professor Devine.

Social Economy is a department in which students are initiated into, or, if already initiated, are enabled to practice the modern scientific methods of dealing with social problems, such as poverty, preventable disease, and crime; community organization; improvement of living and working conditions.

Lectures, the reading of assigned books, and formal discussion in the class room, while not entirely abandoned are relatively little used. Individual research, critical consultation, discussion of progress when there is substantial progress to discuss are preferred.

## [401-402. SOCIAL ECONOMY. Theory and Practice.

This course studies the practical methods and technique of social organization. Assuming that any particular social problem is consciously recognized as such, the task here is to consider what can and what should be done about it. Each student undertakes a definite but limited piece of research; and the general discussions deal with the concrete methods of selected current organized social movements such as charity organization, community organization, housing reform and public health.]

First and Second Semesters. Professor Devine. Given in alternate years. Not given in 1927-28.

## 403-404. SOCIAL ECONOMY: HISTORICAL.

This course examines the conditions and prevalent ideas in the domain of social relations among the ancient Jews, Egyptians, Babylonians, Greeks, Romans, and early Christians. The social institutions of medieval Europe are studied and the changes in the social economy of Europe precipitated by the Protestant Reformation and the French Revolution. In the second semester, on the historical background above mentioned, the course presents the history of social movements in the United States.

First and Second Semesters. Professor Devine. Fri. and Sat. 7:35-8:50 A. M. Given in 1927-28, and in alternate years thereafter.

## 501-502. SEMINAR IN BACKGROUNDS OF SOCIAL WORK.

The Seminar is intended especially for graduate students who are preparing to teach in professional training schools for social workers or to give courses in social economics in high schools, colleges, normal schools, and universities. Assuming familiarity with the content of courses in social economics and with the technique of one or more social agencies, the Seminar will present the historical antecedents of modern social work, its philosophical and scientific bases. The method is that of individual research, group thinking, and discussion.

First and Second Semesters. Professor Devine. Fri. 7:15-9:45 P. M.

## EDUCATION.

Professor Bentley, Professor John.

The Department of Education offers opportunities for study and investigation in the principles and philosophy of education as they relate to the development of standards in secondary and higher education. Opportunities are also given for the study of special problems of American education such as the control and support of education; the growth of distinctive programs of scientific, technical and industrial education under federal and state control; and the relation of secondary to higher education. Source materials are available not only in the Library of Congress but also in the Library of the U. S. Bureau of Education and in other departmental libraries of the federal government.

The courses offered below are designed to assist students of experience who have specialized or are planning to specialize in the more practical fields of education. Such students are encouraged to integrate their educational theories and experiences on a sound philosophical basis and an adequate knowledge of human institutions. Students majoring in education will find opportunities for correlated studies in the departments of Philosophy, Social Economy, Political Science, and the Fine Arts. The courses are offered in a cycle of three years, the basis of which is the seminar in the philosophy of human institutions that is continued throughout the entire three year period.

## 401-402. PRINCIPLES OF SECONDARY EDUCATION.

This course will consider the basis for the establishment of secondary education in the United States, the factors which are comprehended in the development of a national program of secondary education, and the modifications that may be desired in view of its relation to higher education.

First and Second Semesters. Professor John. Sat. 4:50-6:05 P. M.

## 403-404. HISTORY OF AMERICAN EDUCATION.

This course will trace the growth of the several types of education now established in this country. It will also include a study

of the development of typical public and private school organizations. Special reports will be required throughout the year.

First and Second Semesters. Professor John. Tues. 4:50-6:05 P. M.

[405-406. HISTORY OF EDUCATION.

It is the purpose of this course to consider the evolution of modern educational organizations. Special topics of interest to the student will be studied historically and written reports will be required.]

First and Second Semesters. Professor John. Not given in 1927-28.

[407-408. PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATION.

This course involves the consideration of the basic biological psychological, sociological and ethical principles that underlie the modern educational program. Consideration will be given also to the principles of religious education. Written reports will be required in the field of the student's principal interest.]

First and Second Semester. Professor John. Not given in 1927-28.

501-502. PHILOSOPHY OF HUMAN INSTITUTIONS.

Seminar. This seminar has for its principal objective the study of the philosophic bases of the more important institutions and organizations of society which are of primary importance to the educator. This includes political, scientific, educational, and religious organizations. Other contributions of philosophy to the development of society as well as to education such as ethics and æsthetics will be discussed. This course is given in a cycle of three years. In 1926-27 the ancient period was given. In 1927-28 the medieval period will be offered. This will be followed in 1928-29 by the modern and contemporary period. In these courses the student will be expected to give a large amount of time to the field of his major interest in life.

First and Second Semesters. Professor John. Wed. 7:00-9:30 P. M.

## [501-502. SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY.

An approach to the field of social education in the light of historical and modern emphases in social psychology. The course will include a discussion of the following topics (1) the organic bases of human conduct; (2) human capacity and mechanical response; (3) the higher mental processes in human reaction; (4) social interactions in human conduct; (5) individuality and its educability; (6) the integration of the individual and society in collective or group conduct; (7) pathologies in human behavior. This course is basic to all studies of human conduct where a review of the foundations of psychology is required.]

First and Second Semesters. Professor Bentley. Not given in 1927-28.

## 503-504. THE PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY.

This course will present the major facts in the science of psychology to the educative process. The main topics considered are (1) the inheritance of traits and human nature capacity; (2) variations in learning and response; (3) the psychological laws of learning and inhibition; (4) the measurement of intelligence; (5) emotions, feelings and attitude; (6) perception, association and imagery; (7) attention, interest, and motivation.

First and Second Semesters. Professor Bentley. Fri. 6:30-9:00 P. M.



## ENGLISH AND COMPARATIVE LITERATURE.

Professor Kaufman, Professor Hutchins, Professor Golder.

## 401-402. SHAKESPEARE.

A chronological survey of the entire work of Shakespeare, with emphasis on his development as a dramatist. Intensive study of *Romeo and Juliet*, *Henry IV, Part I*, *Much Ado About Nothing*, *Hamlet*, and *The Tempest*.

First and Second Semesters. Professor Kaufman. Mon. and Wed. 4:50-6:05 P. M.

## 403-404. MILTON AND HIS TIME.

A detailed study of all of Milton's poetry with special attention to the epics and *Samson Agonistes*, and of representative selections from his prose. The influences which affected his thought and expression. His own influence on English thought and English poetry.

Survey of representative literature during his lifetime. Cavalier and religious poetry, the development of English prose, the revival of the drama, and the rise of important modern ideas. Throughout the course a special effort will be made to understand the political and religious struggles, the earlier phases of which resulted in the settlement of New England.

First and Second Semesters. Professor Golder. Tues. and Thurs. 4:50-6:05 P. M.

## 405-406. THE ROMANTIC MOVEMENT.

Chronological, interpretative survey of the revival and triumph of the romantic temper in English literature, 1759-1832, with some consideration of the corresponding movements on the Continent. Special emphasis is laid upon the rise of tendencies which contributed to romanticism; the recovery of the past, the renewed interest in nature, primitivism, sentimentalism, and the various movements of revolt in political and social thought. These influences are studied with some thoroughness in Cowper, Burns, and Blake,

and then in much greater detail in Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley, and Byron, with particular reference to their early work. While not ignoring new and rich forms of expression, the course is primarily concerned with the manifestations of those ideas which determine the thinking of the 19th century and our own generation.

First and Second Semesters. Professor Kaufman. Fri. and Sat. 4:50-6:05 P. M.

407-408. GREEK DRAMA IN ENGLISH.

A general survey of the dramatic literature of Greece in the classical period, with reference to physical conditions in the theatre and the relation of the drama to contemporary life. The course will aim to cover, in translation, all the important work of Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, and Aristophanes.

First and Second Semesters. Professor Hutchins. Tues. 8:00-9:15 P. M.

[409-410. MODERN DRAMA.

A survey course in the evolution of modern dramatic form, with special attention to the problems of playwriting in successive periods. A large number of plays will be read, including representative examples of the French, Spanish, German and Italian schools as well as the English. A rapid review of the periods leading up to the present will be followed by a thorough study of the drama of the present day.

Candidates for degrees will be required to submit written reports at intervals and prepare papers to be read in class. There will be occasional lectures varied with classroom discussion.]

First and Second Semesters. Professor Hutchins. Not given in 1927-28.

[501-502. AIMS AND METHODS IN THE STUDY OF LITERATURE.

A comprehensive introduction to the general problems of the various types of literary expression with some consideration of the historical development of those types. The problems of source and influences. The creative process. Methods of approaching bibli-

graphical resources. Illustrations will be drawn from a wide range of literature, ancient and modern.

This is not a course in methods of teaching literature, but the systematic analysis of various approaches to literary phenomena should prove useful to the teacher.]

First and Second Semesters. Professor Kaufman. Given in alternate years. Not given in 1927-28.

#### 503-504. ENGLISH SEMINAR.

This course is designed to meet several needs. It provides an opportunity for students who are not enrolled in other courses in the department, but who are pursuing investigations, to report progress from time to time and so to keep other members in touch with the problems involved. It will offer opportunity for summarizing noteworthy current contributions in scholarship and criticism, both in the periodicals and in recent volumes. It will offer opportunity for the discussion of any questions in the field of literature, including consideration of significant contemporary literature, which members may wish to present. The program at each session will recognize, in so far as practicable, all these interests. The subject of the third part of the program for 1927-28 will be American Criticism, Past and Present.

First and Second Semesters. Professor Kaufman. First and Third Wed. 8:00 P. M.



## FINE ARTS.

Professor Hutchins.

## 501-502. CHRISTIAN ART.

A comprehensive survey of the Fine Arts in Western Europe from the time of Constantine to the end of the 16th century, with special reference to growth and significance of the visible expressions of the Christian religion in architecture, painting and sculpture. Throughout the course special emphasis will be placed upon the problem of relating the arts of design to the corresponding developments in social and intellectual life and to the literature of the periods covered.

The course will be illustrated with a large number of lantern slides and photographs. Candidates for degrees will report in writing on extensive assigned readings and present occasional papers in class.

First and Second Semesters. Professor Hutchins. Mon. and Wed. 4:45-6:00 P. M.

## [503-504. MODERN ART IN WESTERN EUROPE.

A survey of the art of Western Europe from the 17th century to the present time, with special reference to the development of painting in Flanders, Holland, Spain, France and England. Illustrated lectures will be varied with classroom discussion. Candidates for degrees will be required to report on assigned readings and present occasional papers on topics related to the course. Special care will be taken to relate the history of the arts to social and literary backgrounds.]

First and Second Semesters. Professor Hutchins. Not given in 1927-28.

For the course by Professor Hutchins in Aesthetics see Department of Philosophy; and for his courses in Greek Drama in English and Modern Drama see Department of English and Comparative Literature.



## THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES.

Professor Schreiner, Professor Marbut, Professor Oberholzer, and Professor Collier.

The University offers graduate work leading to the master's and doctor's degree in the physical sciences to such research men as have laboratory facilities in connection with their government investigational work.

The University in its present stage of development is not yet fully equipped with laboratory buildings and facilities, and its only available laboratories are still used by some of the research divisions of the government in consequence of war-time occupations of the University buildings and campus. Nevertheless, Washington offers unusual opportunities for students of the physical sciences, for there is no other place in the world where so many specialists in scientific investigation are gathered, with the unusual and complete equipment in scientific instruments, apparatus, and libraries supplied by a government liberal in its appropriations for scientific investigations in the furtherance of the welfare of the people.

Specialists of national and international reputation on any branch or subject in the physical sciences can be found in Washington, men of broad experience in research and teaching, and the University endeavors to secure for the student in any special branch of the physical sciences the assistance and helpful guidance of these men and the facilities which the government libraries and laboratories can offer. Through its system of counseling professors the University has been able to arrange for a number of student courses in advanced research in the physical sciences, especially in various branches of chemistry, including physical chemistry and biochemistry, plant physiology and geology, as well as such work as agricultural economics and economic botany.

The work is arranged on the personal conference and supervision plan by which the student receives the maximum amount of individual attention and has proven very satisfactory in the conductance of advanced work. It follows that under such a

plan the student himself must be earnest and industrious and well prepared and have sufficient maturity and experience to profit from the course pursued. As each case requires distinct and personal attention, the candidate for a course in any of the physical sciences is requested to communicate with the Dean, stating his training, experience and aims.

INTRODUCTION TO SCIENCE.

Professor Collier. (See Department of Philosophy.)

## HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The desire to establish in Washington an institution of higher learning devoted to the principles of Protestant Christianity was expressed soon after the Civil War; but not until twenty-five years later was the desire carried out. The leader of the movement to establish a university in Washington was Bishop John Fletcher Hurst, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He purchased the site, now occupied by the College of Liberal Arts, in 1890. In 1893 a charter for American University was granted by Congress, and a Board of Trustees was organized. Then Bishop Hurst began the courageous and arduous task of raising funds for buildings. The first building (now the Hurst Hall of History) was completed in 1898. Work on the McKinley Building was begun in 1902, but the building was not completed until 1917.

During the World War the grounds and buildings of the University were turned over to the United States Government and were used for various war purposes. More than 100,000 soldiers received training on the property.

The first unit of the University to be established was the Graduate School. This was formally opened by President Wilson on May 27, 1914, and some work was offered during the following year. Classes were not regularly enrolled, however, until 1920. In that year the University purchased property on F Street between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets and offered instruction in two schools—the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and the Graduate School of Diplomacy and Jurisprudence. The name of the latter was changed in 1924 to the Graduate School of the Political Sciences.

The establishment of the College of Liberal Arts was approved by the Trustees in June, 1924, and the College was opened on September 23, 1925. In January, 1926, the Trustees adopted a plan of reorganization consolidating all of the graduate work in the one Graduate School and creating a senior college to be known as the School of the Political Sciences with junior and senior courses leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Political Science and Bachelor of Science in Commerce.



GRADUATE DEGREES CONFERRED IN COURSE BY  
AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

MASTER OF ARTS.

1916

Morton Oscar Cooper, B.S. Thesis: An economic study of the production of beef in the corn belt states.

1917

Benjamine Francis Andrews, A.B. Thesis: The land grant of July 2nd, 1862, and the colleges established under its provisions.

Claudine Elizabeth Clements, A.B. Thesis: The development of the church's organization from Clement of Rome to Cyprian.

1920

Henry Joseph Heltman, B.S.

1921

Charles Emile Morganston, Jr., B.S., LL.B., LL.M. Thesis: The treaty-making power and its limitations.

David Joseph Shorb, A.B. Thesis: A special treatise of Federal taxation as applied to corporations.

1922

Samuel Poe Carden, A.B. Thesis: The opportuneness of the Incarnation. Raymond Alexander Kelser, D.V.M. Thesis: Bacillus Botulinus—its pathogenicity.

1923

Willis Power Baker, M.D. Thesis: A practical method for the chlorination of water at bathing beaches.

James Alexander Bell, A.B. Thesis: A survey of the Young Men's Christian Association collegiate work of the United States and Canada.

Frederick Leslie Benton, B.S., M.B. Thesis: The last resting place of Christopher Columbus.

James Fitton Couch, A.B. Thesis: A contribution to the chemistry of the Lupines. Lupinus, Spathulatus (Rydb.) and a new alkaloid isolated from it named Spathulatine.

1924

Joseph Eugene Agan. Thesis: The diplomatic relations between the United States and the Portuguese court at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1808-1821.

Virginia Cleaner Bacon, A.B. Thesis: The treatment of the Tristram story by Arnold, Tennyson and Swinburne in the light of the traditional material.

George Giffen Culbertson, A.B. Thesis: A modern concept of sin.

Eugenio Maglaya Fonbuena, A.B. Thesis: The Anglo-Japanese Alliance, 1902-1905.

Edna Evelyn Fussell, A.B. Thesis: A concordance to proper names in the poetry of Byron.

Elgin Earl Groseclose, A.B. Thesis: Some considerations on the recognition of Russia.

William Clarence Myers, A.B. Thesis: Standards and the sources of standards in mathematics in relation to the bachelor's degree.

Edith Compton Paul, A.B. Thesis: Standards and the sources of standards of education in the biological sciences in relation to the bachelor's degree.

Mark Leo Rippy, A.B. Thesis: Studies in the literary narrative of the Old Testament.

Walter Ivan Smalley, A.B. Thesis: The materials in the synoptic gospels for the Person of Christ.

Augustus Noah Williams, A.B. Thesis: Some economic aspects of the tobacco industry in the United States.

## 1925

Isadoro Rubio Collado, B.D. Thesis: The color preferences of nine hundred and ninety Filipinos.

Clarence Herman Corkran, A.B. Thesis: The historical background of the Monroe doctrine.

Dedimo Maglaya Fonbuena, A.B.

Estelle Satchwell Gatke, A.B. Thesis: The West in American verse.

Wilbur Lake Harrison, A.B.

Lilian Agnes Helliwell, A.B.

George Edgar Johnson, B.C.S., LL.M.

William Earl LaRue, B.D. Thesis: The justification of Christian ethics.

Mariano Carreon Lopez, B.F.S. Thesis: The political parties in the Philippines and their attitude toward the form of government.

John Chambers McDowell, A.B. Thesis: The trend of the dairy industry in the United States.

Irene de Poplawska Leineweber, A.B. Thesis: The emotions and their characteristics in Polish life and literature.

Willis Cleaves Russell, A.B.

Ralph Dela Smith, A.B. Thesis: The moralization of the idea of God in the Old and New Testaments.

Edwin Allen Swingle, LL.M.

Matas Joseph Vinikas, Ph.D. Thesis: Foreign trade relations of Lithuania.

William Claude Waltemeyer, A.B. Thesis: Aims for modern religious education.

Joseph Steinhauer Zucker, A.B. Thesis: Labor banking—its development and future.

## 1926

Leona Letitia Clark, A.B. Thesis: A brief history of the American merchant marine with special reference to its development during the past decade.

Josephine Sadler Daggett, A.B. Thesis: Expressional activity for the intermediate girl.

Basil Delbert Dahl, B.F.S. Thesis: Some economic aspects of the American radio industry.

Ruth Elizabeth Decker, A.B. Thesis: The influence of various religions upon the development of the individual.

Carl M. Diefenbach, A.B.

Jean Downes, A.B. Thesis: A comparison of wages of men and women weavers in twenty-two South Carolina cotton mills—1917.

Hazel Halena Feagans, A.B. Thesis: The significance of childhood in Wordsworth's poetry.

Ernest Robert Graham, B.C.S.

Ulysses Simpson Allen Heavener, Ph.B. Thesis: The need of psychology and philosophy in the curriculum of a preacher.

Alton Ross Hodgkins, A.B.

Edith Corser Kojouharoff, A.B.

Harriet Catherine Lasier, A.B.

James E. Milburn, A.B., B.D. Thesis: The cradle of the race.

Peter Zeedonis Olins. Thesis: The Teutonic Knights in Latvia.

Effie-Marie Ross, A.B.

Joseph Clement Sinclair, A.B. Thesis: Teleology and its implications concerning a personal world-ground.

Edwin Holt Stevens, A.B. Thesis: State opposition to the Federal government.

Grace Vale, A.B.

Margaret Roberta Wallace, A.B. Thesis: Standards in education in physics with relation to the bachelor's degree.

Margarete Root Zahler, A.B. Thesis: The Supreme Court as an issue in the election of 1860.

#### MASTER OF ARTS IN DIPLOMACY.

1922

Abdul Sula, A.B. Thesis: Albania's struggle for independence.

1923

Hirsch Loeb Gordon, Ph.D. Thesis: International treaties in the Fifth Millennium, B. C.

Francis Marion Van Natter, A.B. Thesis: The diplomatic relations which led up to the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States.

1923

#### MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.

Forrest Dwight Stout, A.B. Thesis: Concession policy of Russia.

George Charles Williams, M.C.S. Thesis: Accounting and administrative problems peculiar to the mining industry.

#### MASTER OF COMMERCIAL SCIENCE.

1922

Lee Somers, A.B. Thesis: Bribery in business practice.

1923

Benjamin Edwin Buente, A.B., LL.B. Thesis: Methods used in financing building projects in the District of Columbia.

1924

Grace Browning Benton, B.L., B.C.S. Thesis: The development of the Port of Norfolk.

Adeline Goble, B.C.S. Thesis: The financial administration of the cities of Maryland.

1925

Wesley Earle Craig, LL.B. Thesis: Preferred stock.

MASTER OF SCIENCE.

1923

Cyrus Boynton Wood, B.S., M.D. Thesis: The availability of Catechol Sulphonphthalein as a polychrom indicator.

1925

Charles Spaulding Howard, B.S. Thesis: A critical study of the determination of total dissolved solids and loss on ignition in water analysis.

Amer Benjamin Nystrom, B.S. Thesis: The influence of the sciences in improving dairy husbandry practices.

1926

Jessie May Hoover, B.S. Thesis: How educational milk-for-health campaigns assist in decreasing malnutrition especially among children.

Duncan Stuart, B.S. Thesis: Relation between the producing capacity of dairy cows and their ability to consume food.

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CHEMISTRY.

1922

Ernest William Guernsey, B.S. Thesis: Preparation and chemical nature of calcidine phosphate.

Herbert John Krase, B.S. Thesis: Cyanide process of nitrogen fixation.

Norman William Krase, B.S. Thesis: Process for synthesis of Urea from ammonia and carbon dioxide.

Oliver Reynolds Wulf, B.S. Thesis: The oxidation of nitrogen tetroxide by ozone.

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN PUBLIC HEALTH.

1923

James Alner Tobey, B.S., LL.B. Thesis: A review of state laws on tuberculosis.

MASTER OF POLITICAL SCIENCE.

1925

William Smith Stoner, D.C.L. Thesis: Governmental assistance in stabilizing wholesale produce markets and regulation of terminal yards.

1926

Frank Swain Bellah, LL.M. Thesis: The University of Bologna in legal history.

Louis Malvern Denit, LL.M. Thesis: The origin and history of Federal inheritance taxation in the United States.

Mirza Seyed Bagher Kahn Kazemi.

Robert Parker Parrott, LL.M.

Juan Ventenilla, B.F.S., LL.B. Thesis: The power of Congress to alienate United States territory with special reference to the Philippines.

Stuart Early Womeldorf, LL.M. Thesis: The House of Representatives and the termination of war.  
 Walter Rudolphe Zahler. Thesis: The disposition of small nationalities at the Congress of Vienna (1815) and the Conference of Paris (1919): a comparison.

### MASTER OF LAWS.

1924

Macario Solis Calayag, LL.B. Thesis: Responsible government in the Philippines.  
 Ignacio Z. Nabong, LL.B. Thesis: Philippine legal development under the American rule.  
 Jose Topacio Nueno, LL.B. Thesis: Neutralization of the Philippines.  
 Frank Charles Sakran, LL.B. Thesis: Judicial protection for Americans in Turkey under the new Turkish-American treaty.  
 Hugh Carnes Smith, LL.B. Thesis: Legal questions in the first Seminole war; an historical review.  
 Agaton Rulloda Yaranon, LL.B. Thesis: Government ownership and management of business enterprises in the Philippines.

1925

Angel Pecson Casiano, LL.B. Thesis: The distribution of governmental powers in the Philippines.  
 Henry Martyn Lewis, Jr., LL.B.  
 Frederick Peter Myers, M.A.  
 Charles Pergler, LL.B. Thesis: The cause of Czechoslovak independence in the United States.

### MASTER OF LAWS IN DIPLOMACY.

1921

Simeon Cruz Capule, LL.B., LL.M. Thesis: The constitutional relation of the Philippine Islands with the United States.

1922

Marchisco Estrella-Frasqueri, LL.M. Thesis: The distinction between Federal and State citizenship.  
 Edward Funston New, LL.B. Thesis: Diplomacy of the American revolution.  
 George Curtis Peck, LL.B.  
 Hugo V. de Pena. Thesis: Uruguay.  
 Maurice Edward Salsbury, LL.B. Thesis: The United States-Canadian boundary.

1923

Charlie Campbell McCall, LL.B., LL.M. Thesis: The administration of military justice in the army of the United States.

### MASTER OF LAWS IN CITIZENSHIP.

1923

Henry Bernard Hazard, LL.B. Thesis: The philosophical and educational background of Germany's pre-war nationalism.

## DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

1916

Elbert Clyde Lathrop, A.B. Thesis: A chemical study of the organic nitrogen compounds of soils and fertilizers.

Junius Sidney Cates, B.Ag. Thesis: Some investigations on the weed problem in American agriculture.

1917

Joshua John Skinner, B.S., M.S. Thesis: Soil Aldehydes; a scientific study of a new class of soil constituents unfavorable to crops, their occurrence, properties and elimination in practical agriculture.

1918

James Daniel Buhler, A.B., B.D. Thesis: Evil, moral and physical, in experience, history and philosophy.

Harold Waldstein Foght, A.B., A.M. Thesis: A survey of education in Saskatchewan.

\*Henry Frey Lutz, A.B., B.D. Thesis: Law in science and philosophy.

Albert Hutchinson Putney, A.B., LL.B. Thesis: The races of the Near East.

1919

Frank Blair Hanson, A.B., A.M. Thesis: The ontogeny and phylogeny of the sternum.

Gilbert Owen Nations, Ph.M., B.S., J.D. Thesis: The legal status of the Pope in the Family of Nations.

1920

Claudine Elizabeth Clements, A.B., A.M. Thesis: The development of Jewish apocalyptic ideas and their influence upon Paul.

1921

Henry Chung, A.B., A.M. Thesis: The case of Korea.

1922

Joseph Herbert Ford, B.S., A.M., M.D. Thesis: Removal of wounded from American battlefields in France.

Carl Holliday, B.S., A.M. Thesis: Woman's life in colonial days.

Charles Emile Morganston, B.S., LL.B., LL.M., A.M. Thesis: The appointing power of the President.

1923

Thomas Fitzgerald Carroll, A.M. Thesis: Freedom of speech and the press in the critical periods of American history.

Isaac Witman Huntzberger, A.M. Thesis: Survey of the schools of Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, with special reference to the establishment of community schools on a basis of twelve square miles as a unit.

Raymond Alexander Kelser, A.M., D.V.M. Thesis: A study of rabies from the standpoint of etiology and diagnosis.

Stuart Lewis, A.M., LL.M., D.C.L. Thesis: Corrupt practices in British parliamentary and American congressional elections.

Wilbert Walter Weir, M.S. Thesis: A study of the relations of soil profile, structure, texture and chemical composition to productivity.

\* Deceased.

## 1924

Ryea Sik Kim, A.M. Thesis: The early relations between Korea and the United States.

Charles Alden Magoon, A.B. Thesis: Studies upon the thermal resistance of bacterial spores.

Howard E. Middleton, M.S. Thesis: Factors influencing the binding power of soil colloids.

Harry Buchholz Riffenburg, A.M. Thesis: Chemical character and alteration in ground waters of the Northern Great Plain area.

Matas Joseph Vinikas, B.S. Thesis: International relations of Lithuania.

## 1925

James Alexander Bell, M.A. Thesis: Resources and standards of Y. M. C. A. colleges.

Frances Moon Butts, M.A. Thesis: Standards in the non-academic subjects for college entrance and graduation in relation to the bachelor's degree.

Eugenio Maglaya Fonbuena, M.A. Thesis: The doctrines of continuous voyage—a study of the historical development of the doctrine as applied by judicial tribunals.

Robert Moulton Gatke, M.A. Thesis: Plans of American Colonial Union, 1643 to 1754.

Marie Margaret Ready, M.A. Thesis: A study of the status of physical education including military training and hygiene in American colleges and universities.

Helga Colquist Todd, M.A. Thesis: Women's organizations in the United States—their development and present status.

Harry Swain Todd, M.A. Thesis: International agreement of the United States other than treaties.

Sarah Agnes Wallace, M.A. Thesis: Public opinion in Great Britain on the American Civil War, 1861-1865, as shown in the London Times.

## 1926

Ernest Neal Cory, A.B., M.S. Thesis: Greenhouse insects: a research into their biology and control under Maryland conditions.

James Fitton Couch, A.M. Thesis: The chemistry of the Lupines.

Constantine Demitroff Kojouharoff. Thesis: The Eastern question in the twentieth century presented from a Bulgarian standpoint.

Lee Somers, A.B. Thesis: Policies of the war and labor administration.

Wayne McKenzie Stevens, M.B.A. Thesis: The factors that determine the price of a semi-perishable agricultural product.

## DOCTOR OF CIVIL LAW.

## 1918

\*Claude Buren Sanford, A.B., LL.B., LL.M., M.P.L. Thesis: History of the Action of Assumpsit.

## 1921

Henry Clay Keene, LL.B., LL.M. Thesis: The antecedents of the commerce clause.

Zhivojin Kittich, LL.B. Thesis: Serbia in international treaties.

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\* Deceased.

Otto Erwin Koegel, LL.B., LL.M. Thesis: Common law marriage and its development in the United States.  
John Nelson Tovestad, B.S., LL.B., LL.M. Thesis: The growth and development of a national police power as implied in the constitutional grant to Congress to regulate commerce among the several states.  
Edson Leon Whitney, A.B., A.M., LL.B., Ph.D. Thesis: The law of strikes and lockouts.

1922

William Lawrence Clay, LL.B., LL.M. Thesis: The right of labor to organize.  
James Lane Donahue, LL.B., LL.M. Thesis: The Shantung question.  
William Thomas Hammack, LL.B., LL.M. Thesis: The revision of Federal laws.  
Wilson Forman Harper, LL.B., LL.M. Thesis: Administrative law of the United States as applied to local taxation.  
Rosalie Gardner Jones, A.B., LL.B., LL.M., A.M. Thesis: Influence on international relations of the different standards of living in different countries.  
Henry George Mellon, LL.B., LL.M. Thesis: Jurisdiction of court claims.  
Lowell William Raymond, A.B., LL.B., LL.M. Thesis: Amending the Federal constitution.  
William Franklin Stickel, A.B., LL.B., LL.M. Thesis: Petroleum and its effects on international relations.

1923

Paul Emery Hadlick, LL.M. Thesis: The law of trade associations.  
Samuel Theodore Holmgren, A.B., LL.M. Thesis: The commercial power of municipalities.  
Edward Funston New, LL.M. Thesis: A study of crucial indicators and statistical calculi for judgment values in the use of the Marston deception test in court cases.  
Margaret Mary Stewart, LL.M. Thesis: The legal aspects of feeble-mindedness with illustrative cases.  
Lester Wood, LL.M. Thesis: The recent development of the use of the injunction in labor disputes.

1924

Hugo V. de Pena, LL.M. Thesis: Latin America and the Monroe Doctrine.  
Maurice Edward Salsbury, LL.M. Thesis: Public opinion and international relations.  
William Smith Stoner, LL.M. Thesis: Can the United States government own and operate the coal mines under the present Federal constitution?  
Bates Mitchell Stovall, LL.M. Thesis: A history of the regulation of public utilities by state commission.

1925

Seth Thomas Bowen, A.B. Thesis: Interference proceedings.  
Walter Alexander Brown, LL.M. Thesis: The character of the cases in which acts of Congress have been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States.  
Henry Bernard Hazard, LL.M. Thesis: Racial qualifications for naturalization and citizenship in the United States.  
Ezekiel Ransom Stegall, M.A. Thesis: The interpretation of Federal tax laws.

1926

George Curtis Peck, LL.M. Thesis: The Madero revolution from an American viewpoint.

Julien Daniel Wyatt, A.M., LL.B. Thesis: Federal registration of trademarks.

DOCTOR OF JURISPRUDENCE.

1922

Stuart Lewis, A.B., A.M., LL.B. Thesis: A comparative study of the principal features of corrupt practices legislation in the forty-eight states.

DOCTOR OF JURISTIC SCIENCE.

1923

Ollie Roscoe McGuire, A.M., LL.B. Thesis: Legal history of the government of New Orleans.

Michael Angelo Mussman, A.M., LL.B. Thesis: The proposed amendments to the constitution of the United States from 1889 to 1921.

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE.

1925

Frederick Leslie Benton, M.A. Thesis: The hygiene of the mind with special reference to the college age.

1926

Grover Cleveland Kirk, A.M., M.D. Thesis: The comparative constitutional resistance to pulmonary tuberculosis manifested by the various personality reaction tests.

## STUDENTS: 1926-27.

- \*Admitted to candidacy for the degree of Master of Arts.
- \*\*Admitted to candidacy for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.
- †Admitted to candidacy for the degree of Master of Political Science.
- ‡Admitted to candidacy for the degree of Master of Laws.
- §Admitted to candidacy for the degree of Doctor of Civil Law.

Students before whose names no symbol appears may be special students not candidates for a degree or may not yet have qualified for admission to candidacy. Some have already received one degree from American University as indicated after their names.

Acker, C. E.	Washington, D. C.
Acorn, Robert Evans, LL.B., LL.M., Georgetown Law School; A.B., Lafayette College	Washington, D. C.
Adams, James Peyton, A.B., Western Maryland College; B.D., Westminster Theological Seminary	Whiteford, Md.
Alderman, Lewis Raymond, A.B., University of Oregon	Washington, D. C.
**Allen, Edith Louise, A.B., University of Illinois; M.A., Columbia University	Delavan, Pa.
Alseen, Myrtle, A.B., George Washington University	Minneapolis, Minn.
Altfather, Alton Bowman, A.B., Valparaiso University; Th.B., Princeton Theological Seminary	Berlin, Pa.
*Anderson, Mary Frances, B.S., Lebanon College	Nashville, Tenn.
Ashcraft, Arthur Lee, B.S., Valparaiso University; M.A., George Peabody College	Meade County, Ky.
Bacalzo, Julian P., A.B., Hamline University	Caba, Union, P. I.
Baker, Jessie E.	Washington, D. C.
Baldwin, Isabel N., A.B., Goucher College; M.A., University of Wisconsin	Washington, D. C.
Ball, Ella Virginia, A.B., Randolph-Macon Woman's College	Waynesboro, Va.
Beckett, Edgar Wells, A.B., George Washington University; B.D., Drew Theological Seminary; M.A., Columbia University	Upper Marlboro, Md.
Beebe, Milton Omar, A.B., Simpson College; S.T.B., Boston University	Washington, D. C.
Bier, Mary Elmira, A.B., Goucher College	Washington, D. C.
*Bitzing, Henry Roy, Major U.S.A., A.B., Macalester College; LL.B., University of North Dakota; LL.M., Georgetown University	Mandan, N. D.
Blakslee, Mary Reban	Toronto, Canada
*Boyce, Charles Ward, A.B., University of Michigan	Washington, D. C.
‡Bowen, Raymond Jennings, LL.B., Washington College of Law	Fresno, Ohio
Bowman, Earl M., A.B., McPherson College; M.A., University of Pennsylvania	Washington, D. C.
Brown, Ammi, A.B., Harvard College; M.A., Harvard University	Washington, D. C.
Brown, Arthur Reed, B.S., Northwestern University	Toledo, Ohio
Brungart, Vara Catherine, LL.B., LL.M., Washington College of Law	St. Joseph, Mo.

*Burmeister, Charles Alexander, B.S., Texas A. & M. College,	Washington, D. C.
Cerick, Slavko, A.B., University of Arizona.....	Jugoslavia
Clark, Edna Anne, B.S.; M.S., George Washington University,	Washington, D. C.
Washington University .....	Washington, D. C.
*Clement, Clarence Elbert, B.S., New Hampshire College..New Hampshire	
Conner, George Langley, A.B., George Washington University,	Anacostia, D. C.
Converse, Henry Thomas, B.S., University of New Hampshire,	Beltsville, Md.
**Cooper, Peter, A.B.; M.A., Hope College.....	Passaic, N. J.
Corkran, Clarence Herman, A.B., Eastern College; M.A., American	
University .....	Washington Grove, Md.
Cotterman, H. F., A.B., State University of Ohio; M.A., Columbia	Hyattsville, Md.
University .....	
Craig, Boyd, A.B., Washington-Jefferson College.....	Edgemoor, Md.
Crow, Lester Donald, A.B., Ohio University; M.A., New York Uni-	
versity .....	Beach City, Ohio
Dahl, Basil Delbert, A.B., Lynchburg College; M.A., American Uni-	
versity; B.F.S., Georgetown University.....	Blair, Wis.
Daniel, Robert Clinton, A.B., Virginia Christian College; M.A.,	
George Washington University.....	Lynchburg, Va.
*Davis, Jesse Earl, A.B., University of Richmond.....	Crewe, Va.
Decker, Iris Luzelle, A.B., University of California.....	Salinas, Calif.
*Defendorf, Elizabeth Petrie, A.B., Mt. Holyoke College,	Garrett Park, Md.
§Denit, Louis M., LL.B., LL.M., George Washington University;	
M.P.S., American University.....	Washington, D. C.
Dent, Mary Catherine, A.B., George Washington University,	Washington, D. C.
Dudley, Harold Merriman, A.B., Simpson College; B.D., Garrett	
Biblical Institute; M.A., Northwestern University..Washington, D. C.	
*Dudley, Ola Hawkins, A.B., Kansas Wesleyan University.....	Amity, Ark.
Dufour, Arline, A.B., George Washington University....Washington, D. C.	
Dunlap, Anna .....	Washington, D. C.
Dupuis, John James, B.F.S., Georgetown University.....	Washington, D. C.
§Dvoulety, Otto, LL.B., LL.M., George Washington University,	Prague, Czecho-Slovakia
Egbert, Freda Dorothy, A.B., George Washington University,	
	Washington, D. C.
Esaias, John Rolland, A.B., Ohio Northern University; S.T.B., Bos-	
ton University .....	Damascus, Md.
Evans, David Hobart, A.B., Bucknell University; Th.B., Princeton	
Theological Seminary .....	Hyattsville, Md.
Fielding, Eppa Frank.....	Falls Church, Va.
Fielding, George Herbert.....	Clarendon, Va.
**Fonbuena, Dedimo Maglaya, A.B., Macalester College; M.A., Ameri-	
can University .....	Caba, Union, P. I.
Frankenfield, May H.....	Washington, D. C.
§Frey, Charles Millard, A.B., University of Nebraska; LL.B., George	
Washington University .....	Sterling, Nebr.

Gill, Julie Turnbull, B.S., Vanderbilt University; M.A., University of Wisconsin .....	Washington, D. C.
**Groseclose, Elgin Earl, A.B., University of Oklahoma; M.A., American University .....	Waurika, Okla.
Gunther, Maude Cecil, A.B., Goucher College.....	Washington, D. C.
Halsey, Laura H., LL.B., LL.M.....	Washington, D. C.
Harris, Mary Vose, A.B., University of Wisconsin; M.A., University of Illinois .....	Washington, D. C.
§Harrison, Wilbur Lake, A.B., Young-Harris College; LL.B., National University Law School; M.A., American University.....	Savannah, Ga.
§Hartman, Joseph, B.C.S., Washington School of Accountancy; LL.B., LL.M., George Washington University.....	Crosby, Minn.
Hayes, Edward Pearce, A.B., M.A., Johns Hopkins University; B.D., Drew Theological Seminary.....	Foochow, China
Hazard, Henry Bernard, LL.B., University of Oregon; LL.M., American University .....	Portland, Ore.
Heavener, Ulysses Simpson Allen, Ph. B., Taylor University; M.A., American University .....	Kensington, Md.
*Hill, Kenneth Miller, A.B., Wesleyan University.....	Nonak, Conn.
*Holzbauer, Marguerite, B.P.E., Normal College of North American Gymnastic Union .....	Plymouth, Ind.
Hoskinson, Florence Addys, A.B., Swarthmore College..	Washington, D. C.
**Howard, Charles Spaulding, B.S., Worcester Polytechnic Institute; M.S., American University.....	Townsend, Mass.
*Hudson, Helen Mildred, A.B., Kalamazoo College.....	Lansing, Mich.
Huff, Edyth Anna, A.B., John Fletcher College.....	Clarinda, Ia.
*Ingold, John George, Major, U.S.A., A.B., George Washington University .....	Takoma Park, D. C.
Ives, Anne .....	Washington, D. C.
James, Elizabeth Patterson.....	Washington, D. C.
Janata, Gustav K., B.C.S., Czechoslovonic Commercial Academy, Prague, Czecho-Slovakia	
**Jarvis, Clarence Sylvester, B.S., Brigham Young University; B.S. in C.E., University of Missouri; M.S., University of Michigan,	Salt Lake City, Utah
Jayne, Florence, Ph.B., University of Chicago.....	Washington, D. C.
Johnson, Bertrand Leroy, S.B., Massachusetts Institute of Technology .....	Washington, D. C.
Johnson, Grace R.....	Washington, D. C.
Johnson, Otto Theophilus, B.S., University of Vermont; M.A., M.S., George Washington University.....	Proctor, Vt.
Jordan, Isabel Louise.....	Washington, D. C.
Joseph, Corydon S., A.B., University of Chicago.....	Beverly, Ohio
Joseph, Louise Reynolds, B.L., Cornell University.....	Beverly, Ohio
Karasek, Herman Frank, A.B., University of South Dakota,	
Keesecker, Ward W., A.B., M.A., George Washington University,	Reliance, S. D.
	Hedgesville, W. Va.
Kemp, William Beck, B.S., University of Maryland.....	Washington, D. C.
Kern, Jeanette Geschickter, A.B., George Washington University,	
*Kingsley, Louise, A.B., Smith College.....	Brooklyn, Conn.
Kullmar, Fred Adam, A.B., Rutgers College.....	Kensington, Md.

Lambia, Margaret, A.B., Vassar College; LL.B., George Washington Law School .....	Washington, D. C.
Latch, Edward Gardiner, A.B., Dickinson College; B.D., Drew Theological Seminary .....	Vienna, Va.
Laws, Anna Cantrell.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Lawson, Edward B.....	Washington, D. C.
LeGear, Russell Altin.....	Waco, Texas
Lent, Margaret.....	Washington, D. C.
§Lewis, Henry Martyn, B.S., William and Mary College; LL.B., District of Columbia College of Law; LL.M., American University .....	Lynchburg, Va.
Lloyd, Katharine N.....	Washington, D. C.
Lockwood, Jessie Girvan, A.B., Eastern College (Manassas) .....	Roslyn, Va.
†Lohnes, Horace Luther, LL.B., LL.M., George Washington University .....	Dayton, Ohio
McClintock, Gertrude Mary, B.S., M.A., National University,.....	Clarendon, Va.
**McDowell, John Chambers, B.S.A., University of Wisconsin; M.A., American University .....	Washington, D. C.
McKay, Herman, B.S., University of Delaware; B.D., Drew Theological Seminary .....	Hyattsville, Md.
McKee, William Alexander.....	Washington, D. C.
McLaughlin, Virginia.....	Washington, D. C.
Mace, Jo C., A.B., Hamline University.....	Oakcrest, Va.
Mackert, Charles LeRoy, A.B., M.A., University of Maryland,.....	College Park, Md.
*Mallard, Evelyn Hazlehurst, A.B., George Washington University,.....	Thomasville, Ga.
Malott, John Orus, A.B., Butler College; M.A., Columbia University .....	Washington, D. C.
Manken, Henry, Jr., B.D., Gettysburg Lutheran Theological Seminary .....	Washington, D. C.
†Mann, Joseph Ernest, LL.B., Georgetown University.....	Washington, D. C.
†Maroney, Mildred, B.S. in Commerce, Oklahoma A. & M. College,.....	Stillwater, Okla.
Marsh, Allen Johnson, A.B., George Washington University,.....	Owensville, Ohio
Maslin, Merriel Pratt, A.B., Goucher College.....	Baltimore, Md.
Mason, Clyde Shelton, B.S. in M.E., University of Michigan; LL.B., National University Law School.....	Grand Rapids, Mich.
**Mattern, Louis Wilson, B.S., Pennsylvania State College,.....	Washington, D. C.
Mayo, Bernard, A.B., M.A., George Washington University,.....	Washington, D. C.
*Meuser, Edwin Henry, A.B., Capital Academy (Columbus, Ohio),.....	Washington, D. C.
Mih, Hsien Bih, A. B., National University (Shanghai) .....	Shanghai, China
Milliken, Florence Ethel, A. B., George Washington University,.....	Washington, D. C.
Morgan, Eva Mary, A. B., George Washington University.....	Carbondale, Ill.
Morris, Laura .....	Washington, D. C.
Morss, Patricia, A. B., Wellesley College.....	Washington, D. C.
*Moulton, Elma Saunders, A. B., Wellesley College.....	Washington, D. C.

Murray, Willa L.....	Cincinnati, Ohio
Nevins, Ruby, A. B., M. A., George Washington University,	Washington, D. C.
*Newell, Esther Williams, B.S., University of Maryland.....Washington, D. C.	
Newell, Sterling Ruffin, B. S., University of Maryland.....Washington, D. C.	
Nystrom, Amer Benjamin, B.S.A., Kansas State Agricultural College; M. S., American University.....Seattle, Wash.	
*Odom, Gertrude, A.B., Milligan College.....Klondike, Tenn.	
Oehser, Paul Harry, A.B., Greenville College.....Forestville, N. Y.	
*O'Keefe, Thomas Daniel, B.F.S., Georgetown University,	Greenfield, Mass.
Olcott, Margaret Thompson, A.B., Mt. Holyoke College.....Glencarlyn, Va.	
**Olins, Peter Zeedonis, M.A., American University.....Riga, Latvia	
*Orr, Clem Irwin, A.B., Wellesley College.....Washington, D. C.	
Ortega, Julian Argones, A.B., George Washington University,	San Pablo, Laguna, P. I.
Parker, Blanche Kennon.....	Washington, D. C.
Parrett, Elsie Miriam, Ph.B., Dakota Wesleyan University,	Washington, D. C.
Patrick, John H., A.B., B.S., University of Missouri; LL.B., LL.M., George Washington Law School.....	Higbee, Mo.
†Paul, Alice, A.B., Swarthmore College; LL.B., Washington College of Law; M.A., Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania.....Washington, D. C.	
Paul, Edith Compton, A.B., George Washington University; M.A., American University.....	Washington, D. C.
*Pendleton, May Harriet, Ph.B., Syracuse University.....Syracuse, N. Y.	
§Pergler, Charles, LL.B., Chicago-Kent College of Law; LL.M., American University.....	Washington, D. C.
Perkins, Alvin Thomas, A.B., Johns Hopkins University,	Washington, D. C.
Phillips, Marjorie.....	Washington, D. C.
Posson, Rutherford J., B.S., University of Nebraska.....Washington, D. C.	
Prince, Ethel Thomas.....	Washington, D. C.
Pritchard, Herman L.....	Virginia Beach, Va.
Proffitt, Mavis Marion, Ph.B., Franklin College; M.A., University of Chicago.....	Hyattsville, Md.
Quearly, John Joseph.....	Washington, D. C.
Reed, Spencer, Ph.B., Lafayette College.....	Tunkhannock, Pa.
Riddleberger, James Williams, A.B., Randolph-Macon College; M.A., George Washington University.....	Woodstock, Va.
Romero, Robert.....	Washington, D. C.
Ross, Effie-Marie, A.B., George Washington University; B.D., Des Moines University; M.A., American University.....Washington, D. C.	
Ross, Lillian Haines, A.B., Wellesley College.....	Washington, D. C.
**Rowland, Henry Hosie, A.B., Harvard University; B.D., Union Theological Seminary; Th.M., Rochester Theological Seminary; M.A., Columbia University.....	Lanham, Md.
Russell, Olivia, A.B., Barnard College; M.A., Columbia University,	Brunswick, Ga.
Schermerhorn, Lucien Vroman.....	Vienna, Va.
Sears, Edith.....	Washington, D. C.
Shelling, Edwin Luke, A.B., Lafayette College; B.Th., Princeton Theological Seminary.....	Clarendon, Va.

Sheppe, Edwin Samuels, A.B., Randolph-Macon College; B.D., Emory University	Staunton, Va.
*Simmons, Francis Estol, A.B., Dickinson College	Johnstown, Pa.
Sinclair, Joseph Clement, A.B., Johns Hopkins University; M.A., American University	Gaithersburg, Md.
Sleman, Helen Small, A.B., Goucher College	Chevy Chase, Md.
Smalley, Walter Ivan, A.B., Southern Methodist College; M.A., American University	Claude, Texas
*Smith, Dorothy Quincy, A.B., American University	Washington, D. C.
Smith, Ralph Dela, A.B., Syracuse University; B.D., Drew Theological Seminary; M.A., American University	Silver Spring, Md.
*Squire, Minnie Compton, A.B., George Washington University	Washington, D. C.
Stadler, Robert Burke, A.B., M.A., George Washington University	Washington, D. C.
Stanard, Hugh Conway, A.B., University of Virginia; LL.B., Georgetown University Law School	Roanoke, Va.
*Stebbins, Alfred McCreddie, B.S., Cornell University	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Stegall, Ezekiel Ransom, A.B., Furman University; B.S., M.A., George Peabody College for Teachers; LL.B., Georgetown University; D.C.L., American University	Piedmont, S. C.
Stone, Edna Livingston, A.B., Goucher College	Washington, D. C.
**Stowell, Elbridge Zebina, B.S., Tufts College; M.S., University of Nebraska	Washington, D. C.
*Stuart, James Edwin, A.B., Emory & Henry College; LL.B., LL.M., George Washington University	Emory, Va.
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Tenley, Teddy	Washington, D. C.
Thomas, Geneva Henrietta, A.B., Randolph-Macon Woman's College; M.A., University of Virginia	Clarendon, Va.
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Vale, Grace, A.B., Dickinson College; M.A., American University	Washington, D. C.
Vanderslice, S. P.	Washington, D. C.
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Wadleigh, Dorothy	Washington, D. C.
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Walter, Gertrude E.....	Washington, D. C.
Westerman, Zane, A.B., Goucher College.....	Columbia, Pa.
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Willis, Virginia Bullock, A.B., M.A., George Washington University, Washington, D. C.	
Winger, Roger D., A.B., Manchester College; B.D., Bethany Bible School; M.A., University of Chicago.....	Riverdale, Md.
Witwer, Charles Bickerton, Ph.B., Dickinson College.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
§Womeldorf, Stuart E., LL.B., LL.M., Washington College of Law; M.P.S., American University.....	Opequon, Va.
Yardley, Edward, LL.B., Georgetown University.....	Chevy Chase, Md.
Zahler, Margarete Root, A.B., University of Wisconsin; M.A., American University.....	Washington, D. C.
**Zahler, Walter Rudolph, M.P.S., American University.....	Washington, D. C.
Zucker, Marie Louise.....	Ft. Wayne, Ind.
**Zucker, Joseph Steinhauer, A.B., George Washington University; B.C.S., National School of Commerce; M.A., American University.....	Washington, D. C.

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\*Boston University School of Theology  
\*Boston University  
\*Brigham Young University  
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California, University of  
Chattanooga, University of  
\*Chicago-Kent College of Law  
Chicago Lutheran Seminary  
Chicago School of Civics  
\*Chicago, University of  
\*Cincinnati, University of  
\*Clarendon College  
\*College of New Rochelle  
\*Columbia University  
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\*Delaware, University of  
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- \*Imperial University of St. Petersburg
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- Iowa, University of
  
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- \*Johns Hopkins University
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\*Princeton Theological Seminary

\*Randolph-Macon College  
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\*Richmond, University of  
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Rochester Theological Seminary  
\*Rutgers College

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\*Smith College  
\*South Dakota, University of  
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